BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 20th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can continue for this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1861. { NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 months withoutchange,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do..... 12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,..... 14 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do..... 25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1 61. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Studs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the state. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM if dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Brunswick County, about September, 1860, his negro man named JO. Said boy is about 25 years old, black complexion, chunckv built, and will weigh about 175 pounds. He was raised in Duplin county, by A. M. Murray, near Teachey's Depot, and has been seen several times in that neighborhood.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery or safe confinement in Jail, so that I can get him; and an additional reward of Twenty-five Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
T. G. SELLERS.
Dec. 12th, 1861. 16-1m*

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!
ALL PERSONS who have not paid their taxes for the year 1860 will please do so immediately, as I am compelled to have money to keep up the county finances, and also to supply the Relief Committee with funds to provide necessaries for the families of our soldiers who are now in the Confederate army.
W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.
Dec. 3d, 1861. 75-3t&15-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator upon the estate of James Montgomery, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SOLOMON REAVES, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 11, 1861. 81-2t—16-6t-w.*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS at November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the county of Nash, having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Joshua Watson, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
HENRY G. WILLIAMS,
B. D. MANN, } Administrators.
S. S. COOPER,
Nov. 19th.—63-6t&13-4t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1861.
William R. Tatom and others, vs. John O. Carroll, D. D. Carroll and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Robert Eleanor and D. D. Pearsall, are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come and plead, answer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment, pro confesso will be taken, and the case held exparte as to them
WITNESS, Wm. C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday in November, A. D., 1861.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Dec. 11, 1861. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 16-6t-w.

HEAD QUARTERS N. C. MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 7th, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

The following persons will be exempt from Company drills, except once in three months: All workmen in any factory engaged in working for the State, or making arms, lead or powder, or in ship-building for the State, or Confederate States, the necessary employees of Telegraph or Express lines, or Daily Press, Ferrymen and keepers of Canal Locks, State officers and other persons whose employment in the service of the State is inconsistent with their attendance on Militia drill, and persons excused under the Militia Law.
This order will not be understood as excusing any person from Militia duty when called upon to repel an invasion, or suppress an insurrection, or from Regimental or Brigade drill and musters.
By order of the Commander-in-chief.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Dec. 12. 82&17-1t

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW CROP SUGAR AND MOLASSES
100 HHDS. fair to strictly choice New Orleans Sugars, daily expected direct;
150 Barrels choice new crop New Orleans Molasses to arrive.
Persons favoring me with their orders, will please remit the Cash; as I am unable to give credit. For sale by
WM. R. UTTLEY,
Successor to Hathaway & Co.
Dec. 12 h, 1861. 16.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 3 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 3-1y

The "Barricade of the Southern Ports The Entrance at Tybee to be Hermetically Sealed Further Particulars about the Stone Fleet.

The New York *Herald*, of the 29th, publishes a map and description of the water approaches to the city of Savannah, which, it says, "having shown no regard for its own interests or for those of the country, must now suffer the penalty of its crimes." The *Herald* has the following article, descriptive of the particular way in which Savannah is to "suffer:"

THE REAL BLOCKADE.

It is well known that one of the latest, most popular and not least important movements of the Federal Government towards subduing and punishing the rebels of the South, is the sending against the Southern seaboard towns a fleet of whaling vessels, heavily laden with stone, to be sunk across the numerous inlets thereto.—We have already published some of the details of this expedition, but, as the fleet has by this time reached at least one of the important points to which it was destined, it will not be inappropriate to remind our readers of some of the facts in connection with it. The steamship Illinois, arrived at this port yesterday, reports the occupation, by detachments of our troops from Port Royal, of Hilton Head and Tybee Islands, which form the outlying sentinels to the harbor of Savannah; and as this occupation is evidently effected with the design of co-operating with the movements in question, there need be no hesitation now in stating that the introductory move in this barricade game is to be, or rather has been made, at Savannah.
The vessels constituting what has been designated the "stone fleet," sailed from New London last week.
Each vessel carried a crew of fourteen men, except the South America, which carried sixteen. The amount paid by the Government for the vessels was about $10 per ton, or some $650,000 for the whole. Some enterprising skippers have gone with the vessels to secure the spars and rigging.
The arrangement for scuttling the vessels is very simple. Each has a hole cut in her bottom, in which is inserted a pipe properly plugged. This plug can be withdrawn in an instant, allowing the water to flow in till the vessels sinks. The exact locality of the hole is only known to a few on board. It it should be the desire of the Government hereafter to remove these obstacles to commerce, there will not be much difficulty in doing so, but *we rather think that in the case of one port, at least, this will never be done.*
The map of the approaches of Savannah, will show at a glance the facility with which this barricading plan can be carried out, and the completeness with which it will seal up the port in question. The main ship channel is only two hundred and fifty yards wide in the narrowest place. Between Braddock's Point, the southern promontory of Hilton Head Island, and Dawfuskie Island, there is a deep and narrow channel called Calibogue Sound, which can be closed up by the sinking of a few vessels. From the southern end of Dawfuskie Island to Turtle Island, and from the latter to Tybee Island, a complete block to navigation can be effected by the sinking of some half a dozen vessels. A few more dropped at appropriate points on Warsaw Sound, between Little Tybee Island and Great Warsaw Island, will close up that approach. And if there be any more practical water approaches to Savannah, they can be treated in the same way. This done, there will be no need of vessels of our blockading squadron to be kept on duty there. A gunboat or two, to look in occasionally and see that there is no interference with the barricade, is all that will be necessary.
The work thus commenced will be continued until the water channels to all the seaboard cities of the South shall have been closed up. The vessels that will not be used at Savannah, will be detached to other points, while the smaller vessels, not comprised in the stone fleet, have already been used for a like purpose in Ocracoke inlet, on the North Carolina coast. The rebels will soon begin to realize that the wiping out of all their seaboard towns, the annihilation of their commerce, and the general distress and ruin which they have brought upon themselves, make their secession whistle altogether too expensive an affair. Fools must be treated according to their folly. The fleet was last seen one day out from New Bedford, on the 21st, as appears from the reports of vessels arrived at Boston and New Haven.

THE EAST TENNESSEE TORIES.—It appears that the government has decided to offer an amnesty to the traitors of East Tennessee who may give up their arms, excepting the bridge-burners. The latter, according to the proclamation of Colonel Leadbetter, who had gone to subdue the rebellion, are to be tried by drum-head court-martial, and be hung on the spot. The proclamation announces that other rebellious persons, who will come in promptly and deliver up their arms, will be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance. All men taken in arms against the government will be transported to the military prison at Tuscaloosa, and be confined there during the war.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE WAR—ADVICES FROM BOWLING GREEN.—It is thought not improbable that the vigourous and successful movements of Generals Price, McCulloch, Rains and Green, in Missouri, may have had the effect of detaining the attack evidently designed by the Federals on Columbus. When the enemy does make a demonstration, the conviction seems to obtain in official circles that it will be made simultaneously on the Potomac shore of Virginia, Columbus and Bowling Green, Kentucky, while the naval fleet proceeds to devastate the Southern sea-coast.
Advices from Bowling Green state that the Federals were still north of Green river, and it was reported that they were preparing to go into winter quarters at Camp Nevin, near Nolin bridge, which is some twenty miles north of the regular crossing of Green river.
Within the past two or three days, considerable reinforcements had reached Bowling Green, including a regiment of cavalry from Louisana, and troops from Missouri and Tennessee. The heavy rains during the past week had so swollen Green river that it was impracticable for the enemy to cross it and at the same time have his line of retreat well secured.
Richmond Examiner.

Correspondence of the Journal.
Proceedings of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
FIFTH DAY.
LOUISBURG, Dec. 9, 1861.

Conference opened by religious exercises conducted by Rev. C. F. Phillips. Minutes of Conference of Saturday afternoon session were read, and after some corrections, were approved.
The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Confederate Congress, in reference to Chaplains for the army, presented their report, which was adopted.
Rev. James A. Duncan, of the Virginia Conference, and Editor of the R. C. Advocate, was introduced to the Conference, and made a few remarks, presenting the claims of his paper.
The Conference Trustees made their report, that they had now in hand $11,684 10.
On motion of Rev. D. B. Nicholson, that the Conference select a member of its own body to deliver an address at the Missionary Anniversary.
A committee of three were appointed to make the selection of the man, and reported Rev. N. F. Reid.
On motion, a committee of three were appointed to confer with the Stockholders in reference to Book Depository. The committee consisted of W. E. Pell, D. E. Nicholson, N. H. D. Wilson.
On motion of Dr. Deems,
Resolved, That our delegates to the General Conference be instructed to use their best efforts to have some measure adopted by which a Convention of the Church shall be called for the purpose of making such changes in the Discipline as will be necessary for the prosperity and consistency of the Church. Laid on the table for the present.
On motion of Dr. Closs,
Resolved, That the preachers be requested to take up a collect on, during the months of February or March, to defray the expense of delegates to General Conference.
On motion of W. E Pell,
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Conference Trustees be authorized to receive a donation of $1.000, donations of Mrs. Wiley, of Wake County.
On motion of Rev. I. T. Wyche,
Resolved, That when the publication of the N. C. Advocate is resumed, Rev. W. E. Pell be continued Editor, and that the committee be allowed, if they think proper, to change the place of its publication.
The committee of Finance made their report. There have been collected during the year from all districts, $1800, at a ratio of 46 per cent.
Rev. Williamson Harris, M. H. Hight, S. W. Martin, J. H. Robbins, J. W. Floyd, B. F. Long, M. J. Hunt and W. B. Richardson, be left without appointment, at their own request.
Rev. A. Norman and J. W. Floyd are placed on the Supernumerary list.
Conference adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 o'clock.
Conference opened with Divine services, conducted by Rev. G. W. Deems. Minutes of this morning read, and after some unimportant corrections, were approved.
On motion of Rev. Dr. Deems,
Resolved, That $14 40 be given to the remaining child of Rev. Nicholson, deceased. This is a remnant of the Conference fund in the hands of the Finance Committee.
The usual complimentary resolutions were adopted.
On motion, Rev. Dr. Closs was requested to preach a sermon on the Pastorate at the opening of our next Conference.
The resolutions of Dr. Deems were taken up, and after some discussion, some change in phraseology, were adopted.
WHEREAS, The XXIII Article of the "Articles of Religion" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is merely and purely a statement of a political dogma, almost universally rejected by the communicants of said Church, and which "is not read" in "the Holy Scriptures," "nor may be proved thereby," and therefore according to the 5th Article "is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith," and whereas the General Conference is so bound by the 1st restrictive limitation and the Annual Conferences by the provision which follow the restrictive art cles, that there is no power in any department of the Church by which said XXIII Article can be removed, revoked or altered, but stands guarded precisely in the same manner and mode as the 1st Article "of Faith in the Holy Trinity" and the 5th Article, "the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation," therefore
Resolved, That the delegates from the North Carolina Conference to the next General Conference be directed to endeavor to secure the passage of an Act calling a Convention in such manner as the General Conference may seem best, to throw out this article and modify any other conflicting elements which may exist in our system, and to conform it to our new position in the Confederate States of America.
It was moved that the Conference adjourn to meet at the church at 7 o'clock.
7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Conference met according to previous notice in the Methodist Church, to receive the following appointments:
RALEIGH DISTRICT—WM BARRINGER, P. E.
" Station—John S Long,
" Mission—Supplied.
" Col. Mission—W E Pell,
" Circuit—W M Jordan,
Tar River—W H Barnes, R C Maynard, sup.,
Louisburg—T C Thomas,
Henderson—L Shell.
Granville—W S Chaffin, J W Floyd, sup.,
Person—P J Carraway, J P Moore,
Hillsboro Circuit—W M Walsh,
" Station—S D Peeler,
Chapel Hill—J W Jenkins,
Nashville—James Reid,
T W Moore, in Confederate Army.
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro'—H T Hudson,
Guilford—C H Phillips,
South Guilford—R S Webb,
Davidson—D W Doub,
Forsythe—S H Beisebeeck,
Winston—R A Willis,
Stokes—G E Wyche,
Wentworth—G M Pepper,
Madison—D R Bruton,
Leesburg—T B Kingsbury,
Yanceyville—T P Ricaud,
Alamance—J F Smoot,
Franklinsville—J F Keerans,
Trinity College and High Point—N H D Wilson,
Ashboro'—J W Lewis,
B Craven, President Trinity College.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E.
Salisbury—A W Mangum,
Rowan—J B Williams,
East Rowan—F H Wood,
Mocksville—W C Gannon,
Iredell—W M Robey,
Alexander—T L Triplet,
Jonesville—W D Meacham,
Surry—To be supplied,
Wilkes—J W Gunn,
Blue Ridge Mission—J W Avent,
South Iredell—R T N Stevenson.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT—IRA T WYCHE, P. E.
Washington—James E Mann,
Roanoke—L L Hendren, N A H Goddin, sup.,
Warren—J H Wheeler,
Warrenton—W H Wheeler,
Plymouth—B F Guthrie,
Williamston—J W Wheeler,
Greenville—J L Fisher,
Columbia—B B Culbreth,
Mattamuskeet—J H Hill.
Bath—W H Moore,
Neuse—W F Clegg,
Tarboro'—J P Simpson, J B Bobbitt, sup.,
Portsmouth, Hatteras, Ocracoke—C P Jones,
Tar River Mission—To be supplied
NEWBERNE DISTRICT—WM CLOSS, P. E.
" Centenary—L S Burkhead,
Andrew Chapel—N A Hooker,
Newberne Circuit—T L Troy,
Snow Hill—G W Deems,
Wilson—J A Cunninggim,
Contentnea—C W King,
Smithfield—Carson Parker,
Goldsboro'—R S Moran,
Johnson Mission—J R Brooks,
Everettsville—J N Andrews,
Morehead City—A R Raven,
Jones—J J Hines,
Trent—E A Wilson, P W Yarrell,
Purvis Chapel—John Jones,
Straits—To be supplied,
Cape Lookout—To be supplied,
S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C F DEEMS, P. E.
" Front Street—T W Guthrie,
" Fifth Street—Joseph Wheeler,
North East—E N Gwinn,
Topsail—J B Bailey,
Smithville—T J Gattis,
Cape Fear Mission—W M D Moore,
Whiteville—J C Brent,
Elizabeth—D C Johnson,
Bladen—P H Scoville,
Onslow—W A Smith,
Duplin—E A Yates,
Magnolia—D S Nicholson,
South River Mission—D Culbreth,
A D Betts, Chaplain 30th Reg. N C Volunteers,
G J Brent, Chaplain 28th Reg. N C Volunteers.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville—J W Tucker,
Evans' Chapel—J L Newby,
Fayetteville Circuit—J C Thomas,
Roberson—R P Bibb,
Rockingham—J Tillet,
Montgomery—Z Rush,
Uwharie—T C Moses,
Deep River—C H Pyler,
Haw River—S D Adams, Gaston Farrar, sup.,
Cape Fear Col. Mission—J W Tinnin,
Pittsboro—J B Martin,
Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

THE BRITISH WAR SHIPS.—The English steam sloop Racer returned to this Bar from Port Royal yesterday, took on board the Consular dispatches, and started immediately for New York. She is expected to come back from the latter city to this point at an early period.—While at Port Royal the Racer was visited by Flag Officer Dupont, of the Lincoln fleet. The British steam frigate Immortalite was still at Port Royal, but would leave in a few days for Bermuda.
Charleston Courier, 11th inst.

For the Journal.
Clinton Soldiers Aid Society.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:
GENTLEMEN—While other counties have been lauded for the part they have taken in the war, nothing has been said by the press concerning old Sampson. Nobly has she acted her part. She has put into the field as noble a set of men as belong to the Confederate army. She has in service and has tendered to the Governor men enough to form a regiment. She has two companies at home now, begging to be taken into the service, and they have been accepted and will be called into service when the Governor can furnish them with suitable arms.
Those left at home have endeavored to supply any comforts in their reach to her gallant boys in the field. The monied men of Sampson have come forward with their ample means to sustain the cause of the Confederate States. And while the patriotism of the men has burned thus brightly, the ladies, God bless them, have not been idle. Contributions from the various Aid Societies have from time to time been published through the medium of your excellent paper. The ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society of Clinton were too modest to publish their own donations, so I have taken the pains to procure the acknowledgements of the companies for the following articles, and to request the publication of the same.

Donations.

Donations received from Mrs. W. G. Micks, $2, 1 pr of blankets, 1 pr socks, 1 pr pillow cases and 2 bottles cordial; Mrs. T. M. Lee, $1, 2 pr drawers, 3 pr socks, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 comfort and 1 bottle wine; Mrs. H. A. Bizzell, $1, 4 skeins yarn, 1 pillow, 2 comforts, 4 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr pillow cases and 2 towels; Mrs. A. J. Emesson, $1, 4 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pillow cases and 3 pr socks; Mrs. A. Johnson, 1 bolt sheeting, 15 pr socks, 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 3 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 3 towels, 4 pr pillow cases, 5 sheets, dried apples, pepper and sage; Mrs. A. A. Mc Koy, $3, 1 pr blankets, 6 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillow cases 1 pillow, 1 countepane, 5 yards cloth, rags, pepper and sage; Mrs. R. A. Moseley, $2, 3 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 pr pillow cases and 2 towels; Mrs. Warren Johnson, $2, 6 comforts, 1 pr blankets, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillow cases, 6 pr socks, 5 towels, rags, pepper, sage and dried apples; Mrs. H. Birdsey, 2 shirts, 4 pr drawers and 3 pr socks; Mrs. James Gates, $3, 6 yards homespun, 5 pr socks, 2 pr pillow cases, 1 pr pillows, 3 pounds soap and sugar; Mrs. A. B. Chesnutt, $2, 1 pr blankets, 1 pr pillow cases, 4 pr socks, 1 pr sheets and dried apples; Mrs. Frank Pugh, 1 blanket 1 pr pillow cases, 1 towel and pepper; Miss Carrie Pugh, 1 pr socks; Mrs. E. Kirby, 1 pr pillow cases and 1 pr socks; Miss Betsie Kirby, 2 pr socks; Miss Anna Kirby, 5 pr socks, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillows and 1 pr blankets; Miss Meg Sloan, 1 comfort; Mrs. W. H. Holmes, $3, 3 pr socks. 1 pr sheets, 2 shirts and 2 towels; Mrs. Elias Faison, $1. 1 blanket, 1 pillow and pillow case, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pantaloons, 1 shirt, 3 pr socks and 2 towels; Miss Minnie Bunting, 2 pr blankets and 6 pr socks; Dr. Thomas Bunting, 40 pounds cotton; Mrs. M. A. R. Hobbs, 50 cents, 2 pr socks, 3 pr pillow cases, 2 towels, pepper and sage; Miss Rowena Lee, 1 pr socks; Miss Sue Cox, 1 pr socks; Miss Martha Draughon, 1 pr socks and 2 shirts; Miss Lizzie Cutter, 1 pr socks; Miss Kate Micks, $1 and 1 pr socks; Miss Clara Micks, 1 pr socks; Miss Francenia Ferrell, 1 pr socks; Mrs. A. Badger, $2 50 and 6 pr socks; Mrs. Minson Howard, 1 blanket; Miss Margaret A. Cuthbreth, 2 pr socks; Mrs. L. C. Graves, $2. 1 pr blankets, 1 pillow, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 towel and 2 bottles wine; Mrs. E. B. Underwood, $1; Mrs. L. C. Hubbard, $3; Mrs. J. R. Beaman, $1, 6 towels, 1 bottle cordial, 1 comfort and 4 shirts; Miss E. Ida Peden, 25 cents; Miss Anna C. Peden, 25 cents; Miss Ella Johnson, 2 woolen scarfs; Miss Anna Johnson, 1 woolen scarf; Mr. S. R. Bidsey, $3; Mr. J. C. Carroll, $4; Mr. A. B. Chesnutt, $5; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, $2; Mr John Oats, $2; Mr. John Robinson, 1 bolt sheeting; Mr. T. M. Lee, 1 bolt sheeting and 10 yards calico; Mr. Charles P. Johnson, 1 bolt sheeting; Miss Christiana Chesnutt, 1 towel and 1 pr socks.
Since the Society was organized on the 16th of September, 1861, the ladies have made and sent to the Sampson Soldiers at Fort Johnson and Caswell, 126 mattress ticks, 85 fatigue shirts, 85 belts, 67 pr socks, 88 shirts, 72 pr drawers and 23 comforts.

Mills Soldiers Aid Society.

This Society was organized on the 24th Oct., by the election of the following officers: Miss Rebecca Herring, President; Mrs. P. R. Stringfield, Vice President; Mrs Stephen J. Boon, Secretary; Miss Nancy J. Bland, Treasurer; Miss Sallie A dermon, Depository.
The Society have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of donations from the following persons: Mrs. Jane Herring, 1 quilt, 2 pair socks, 1 mattress, 1 towel, 1 vest; Mrs. H D Mashburn 3 quilts, 2 pair pants, 4 pair socks, 2 shirts, 2 coats, 1 pair gloves; Mrs. Mary Gordon, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pair pants, 2 shirts, 6 pair socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 vest, 1 towel, 1 neck comfort; Mrs. Tim Gurgeneous, 2 quilts, 2 blankets, 2 pair socks, 1 pillow, 1 vest, 1 quire paper, 1 lb. tobacco; Mrs. H S Averitt, 1 pair pant, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks; Mrs. P R Stringfield, 11 pair socks, 3 pair drawers, 3 quilts, 1 comfort, 1 Mattress, 7 pair pants, 2 coats, 4 shirts; Miss Susan J Stringfield, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Julius Moore, 2 patr pants, 2 pair drawers, 2 vests, 2 shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 quilt, 1 blanket; Mrs. Levi Gurganeous, 1 pair pants, 3 pair socks, 2 pair suspenders; Mrs. M K Debois, 3 blankets, 6 pair socks, 6 pair pants, 3 shirts, 3 pair gloves. Miss Rebecca Herring, 4 pair socks, 1 quilt, 1 towel, 1 neck comfort; Miss Nancy I Bland, 1 Mattress, 1 coverlet, 1 shirt, 1 pillow, 1 pair pants, 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs. Martha Eakins, 1 blanket; Miss M E Eakins, 2 pair socks; Miss P L Eakins, 2 pair socks; Miss Pherdenia S Moore, 2 patr socks; Miss Jane A Costin, 2 pair socks; Mrs. S J Boon, 2 pair socks; Miss M E Herring, 1 quilt, 1 pair socks, 1 pair suspenders, 1 towel; Miss Sallie Alderman, 1 quilt, 3 pair socks, 1 pair gloves; Miss S E Blanet, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Mary Giddings, 1 pair socks; Miss C Ennis, 2 pair socks; Miss E Ennis 1 pair socks; Miss Miss T E Gurganeous, 1 shirt; Miss A E Gurganeous, 1 pair socks; Miss K J Moore, 5 pair socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 book; Miss S C Eskins, 2 pair socks; Mrs W M Monroe, 2 blankets, 3 pair socks, 1 mattress, 3 pair pants, 4 shirts; Miss Mag E Bland, 1 coverlet, 1 pair pants, 1 pair gloves, 4 pair socks; Mrs. E A Moore, 1 coverlet, 1 pillow, 1 pair socks. 1 pair gloves.
REBECCA HERRING, President.
SARAH C. BOON, Sec'y.

CAMP STEPHENS, S. C., Dec. 1, 1861.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles, forwarded by Mr A K Cromartie, from the "Whitehall Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society," viz: 11 blankets, 5 quilts, 3 comforts, 40 pr socks, 7 pr drawers, 5 sheets, 13 shirts, 9 towels, 1 table cloth, 10 pillows, 10 pillow-slips, 2 mattress ticks, 1 pr pants, 3 doz vials, 4 bibles, 1 lot bandages, 2 bundles sage, 1 bundle pepper.
On behalf of my company, I beg to return sincere thanks to the Whiteville Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society.
Very respectfully, ROB'T TAIT,
Capt. Bladen Light Infantry, 18th Reg't N. C. V.

Re-enlistment of Twelve Months Volunteers—Bounties and Furloughs.

A Bill providing for the granting of Bounty and Furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army.
SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby granted to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who shall serve continously for three years or for the war, to be paid at the following times, to wit: To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service; To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into service.
SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service or for three years or the war, said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: *Provided*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer, who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.
SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more in the service of any state, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the present act.
SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to re-organize themselves into companies and elect their company officers, and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments and elect their field officers; and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battallion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: *And provided further*, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such State been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.
Approved by the President.

Captain S. J. Short, late of the British army has, we learn, received the appointment of Acting Adjutant-General in the Confederate Army, with the rank of Major, and has been ordered to report to General Lee.
Charleston Courier, 11th inst.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says that a deserter from Fort Pickens who came over to the Confederate lines reports that the losses of the Lincolnites was heavy during the late bombardment—sixty-two were killed in the fort and a great many wounded, Col. Brown being among the latter.

From the Memphis Appeal.
The Soldier's Prayer on Thanksgiving Day.
BY V. B. WADDELL.

I
Father of Mercy! Thou whose name supreme,
Is heard upon the mountain and murmured in the stream,
To whom the proudest monarch, in reverential awe,
Bows down in meek submission, the subject of the law;
Thou whom the untaught savage, remote from

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

Christmas.

This day week will be the 25th of December, and although a full week off, we yet feel like indulging a few reflections, and perhaps offering a few suggestions that if delayed longer could have no practical character.

Without referring now to the religious associations connected with the day, or the great event in commemoration of which it is set apart, we wish to say something about it as a social anniversary,—an era of good feeling—of family reunions—of mutual courtesies—of gifts and *souvenirs*.

How many families that at this time last year, were united around the domestic hearth, are now scattered far apart, never to meet again in this world! Then, although the mutterings of the thunder were heard, and the dark shadows of the coming tempest were thrown forward, still the storm had not yet burst, and, on the surface, at least, there was peace. Would that, on this anniversary, a voice like that which, nearly nineteen centuries ago came to the shepherds abiding in the field in Judea, watching over their flocks by night, could again be heard proclaiming Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men. But this may not be. It only remains for us to afford as much mutual assistance as we possibly can, alleviating the sufferings inevitably connected with a state of war, making glad the hearts of those deprived of their natural protectors, and sending to the soldiers in camp such evidences of remembrance as will show that, if absent, they are not forgotten.

Expensive presents, costly toys, jewelry or fancy articles will not, we think, be in much request this Christmas. But good warm articles of clothing to send to friends in camp, or articles of necessity to cheer their families at home, will be the order for Christmas presents in this year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and we doubt not that they will communicate more real pleasure to the givers as well as the receivers, than would the most gorgeous objects of art or gayest trophies of fashion. We cannot but think that, however severe the lessons of adversity may be, their general influence will not be otherwise than wholesome. If the circumstances of the times and the country have developed speculation and extortion, they have also developed patriotism and self-sacrifice. They have brought the people more nearly together. They have broken the husk of selfishness with which long peace and much idolatry-worship is apt to envelope the noblest national character. Something was perhaps necessary to check this peculiarly deteriorative tendency before it had gone too far, or before its effects had assumed a chronic type.

May we not trust that before the new year now near at hand, has run its course, we may again be blessed with peace and prosperity. That families may again be united and the avocations of civil life be resumed; that, speaking figuratively, we may be able to say The winter is past, the rain is over and gone.

But, however hopefully we may look forward to this good time coming, and be prepared to avail ourselves of its advantages and accept its blessings thankfully, we cannot forget that the winter is *not* yet past, and that while the rain pours we must act so as best to guard against its effects. This can only be done by common sacrifices and mutual help. Say for instance that each person who, under other circumstances would have spent for mere pleasure or amusement or given away in presents a certain sum, would this year send its equivalent in some useful article to some friend in camp, or to some society for the relief of the suffering. There is time enough yet to arrange these things within a week. We think that the suggestion is worthy of consideration.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?—A gentleman just arrived from the South, who had passed through Charleston and stopped there a short time, told us yesterday that it was reported there that sometime last week, either while the fire was raging or just after it, the Federal blockading squadron fired a salute of thirty guns in *honor* of it. It surely was not much to their own honor.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER'S new armada of eighty vessels, of which so much has been said, was to sail from Fortress Monroe, to-day, the 18th instant. Its destination is unknown.

WE SEE that Col. Vance's Regiment, 29th N. C. Volunteers, have been doing some work among the tories of Greene county, East Tennessee, at a place or region known as Chucky Knobs, some fourteen or fifteen miles from Greeneville. They "wed out" a few of the Lincolnites and scared the balance.

A letter to the *Asheville News*, from an officer in the Regiment, says that the men faced the music like veterans. The writer thinks peace may soon be made in East Tennessee.

A LOSS.—The Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of libraries destroyed by the late fire at Charleston, says that the Theological Library at Bishop Lynch's residence was probably the most costly collection of those lost, being valued at $35,000. The gem of the collection was an old Polyglot Bible, in six large folio volumes, which was the only copy of that particular edition this side the Atlantic. It was valued at $1,000.

WE publish in full from the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, all that that paper contains in reference to the foreign news and the proceedings in Liverpool on the receipt of the information of the stoppage of the Trent, and the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes. We omit a telegraphic summary, since the dispatch is based upon the article which we copy.

YOPON.—A friend sent us some Yopon last week, also some Salt boiled from old pickle. We have tried the Yopon according to directions. We will publish these with the directions for making the Salt, in to-morrow's *Journal*. Upon the whole, we like the Yopon. It is genuine. It don't pretend to be tea. It is *Yopon*, and nothing shorter. It is not a hypocritical device like Rye Coffee or other things of that kind. It is wholesome. It is cheap, and besides—those that don't like it, needn't drink it. That's so.

Daily Journal, 16th.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on the 9th instant, Nathan A. Johnson, a boy of fourteen years and one month old, son of Mrs. Ann M. Johnson and Nathan W. Johnson, deceased, of Sampson county, was killed by the turning over of a cart in which he was riding. Much sympathy is felt for the widowed mother and other relatives of the deceased.

IT is said that Mr. Faulkner, late minister to France, is to be exchanged for Mr. Ely, the Rochester Congressman taken at Manassas.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that a visit to South Carolina has already opened the eyes of many gentlemen, of former abolition inclinations, to some facts in slavery. The negroes come to look at the Fort or to sell chickens, but they soon go away.

THE number of contrabands secured by the Lincoln forces in South Carolina does not appear to come up to their expectation, nor do the slaves appear to be so willing to join them and leave their masters and their masters' families, as they had supposed. Not over one hundred and fifty, all told, have come in, and the whole number of volunteers and pressed men of the colored persuasion, is said not to exceed three hundred. What further means of *compulsion* these friends of the oppressed may adopt to force them to *force* the servants to change their condition, we do not yet know.

THERE IS NO feature of the present struggle more grateful to the feelings of a patriot, none which marks more truly the awakened spirit of our people, than the large voluntary contributions in means and in money made by our people at home—by the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and the daughters, the sweethearts and the wives of the land. It is with pride and pleasure that we refer to this fact. It is a great fact, taken as a whole, but may not the particulars of all the items which go to make up the vast aggregate, sometimes be given with a detail likely to run into tedium? We confess that we think so.

While our readers are anxious for news from Charleston, from Port Royal, from Kentucky, from Missouri, from Manassas or from Leesburg, they will hardly stop to read in detail the name of every donor of a pair of socks or mitts or gloves or a shirt or a quarter of a dollar; neither do we suppose that these donors care to have their names so paraded. In fact we would not so far reflect upon their patriotism, nor so impugn their motives as to do so.

Seriously, this matter has grown to the dimensions of a grievance upon our readers, since it trenches largely upon the columns of the only paper in Wilmington, and, with due respect to all our cotemporaries, upon the most advanced *news*paper in this section of the State, or indeed in *any* section.

Having stated these facts we would respectfully request of all parties receiving or sending articles, to please state the aggregate value and character of the contribution or contributions, by what society sent, and by what company received, without going into the biography of every pair of socks.

WE PUBLISH to-day a pretty lengthy communication on the subject of a Confederate flag. It will well repay perusal, we think, but in order to dispense with any future discussions on historical points, we would here suggest that there are several apparent anachronisms, to which having once pointed them out, we will not again recur and cannot grant any more space for their discussion.

The writer mixes up strangely enough the legend of the miraculous vision of Constantine, the true time of which was somewhere in the fourth century, with Richard of England and the Crusaders of a thousand years after Constantine. If Richard ever unfurled the *labarum*, or any imitation of it, we do not know. Scott, who, when writing his "Tales of the Crusaders," no doubt examined into this matter pretty closely, makes no mention of it, that we can find. At any rate he never unfurled it *in Jerusalem*, for the very good reason that the Christian army did not penetrate that far under his command, nor under the command of anybody else, at that time. Neither is it likely that the banner of the Crusaders was adopted then, for the Crusade in which Richard took part was *not* the *first* by any means.

No doubt the mistakes or at least the confusion of ideas which we have pointed out, are only apparent, but as we have no time for publishing corrections or room for discussions, we refer to them now, once for all. History and Geography are not quite as carefully studied as they might be.

BANKS, the Massachusetts Congressman, turned Governor, who has succeeded Patterson in command of the Federal "Army of the Shenandoah," has taken up his headquarters in the house of Bradley T. Johnson, Esq. at Frederick, Md. Mr. Johnson is now a Colonel in the Confederate Army. How Col. Johnson and his brave men would like to take a chance at the invaders.

WE notice that Captain DeLagnel, formerly U. S. officer at the Fayetteville arsenal, and who distinguished himself by his bravery in the southern cause at Rich Mountain, has been exchanged for the Federal Captain Ricketts. Ricketts was the commander of the celebrated Ricketts' battery at Manassas, and was captured there. He is unquestionably a brave man and a skillful officer.

THE CATHEDRAL of Saint Fenbar, in Charleston, lately destroyed by fire, cost about $150,000. Its fitting up of course was additional. It cost perhaps more than money—the life of the former Bishop Reynolds—whose anxieties and exertions, occasioned by the weight of its construction, are believed to have caused his death.

GENERAL PRICE has *not* been superseded by any body. He is still the commander of the Missouri troops, which have not yet been turned over to the Confederacy.

REV. COLIN SHAW, Chaplain of the 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, (18th volunteers,) under command of Col. Radcliff, will leave for the camp of his regiment in a day or two, and will take pleasure in carrying any letters to the men in camp, if left at Mr. Kelley's bookstore.

A FLAG.—We dislike man-worship as much as most people, but it seems to us that, for the present at least, a flag might be made that would look well and be emblematic of the Southern Confederacy, by placing a white head of Washington in a blue ground for a Union, the body of the flag being white with a glory, or rather with rays in purple or gold radiating from the Union as in the representation of a rising sun. We are not posted on such matters, and know not if we are or are not guilty of "false heraldry," but we think we are not.

A CAPTAIN and Lieutenant, but no privates for the Railroad Guard. Such is Col. Fremont's announcement. It is a little funny, is it not, how many more men there are who feel themselves fitted to earn $130 per month, than there are who think that $11 per month is their full due.

THE Southern Express Company has lost one of its most faithful and most valued servants. John is dead! that good old horse is no more! He died of tetanus commonly called lock-jaw, yesterday morning.

John was a white horse of vast physical powers and great mental capacity, of keen perception and vigorous appetite. Although no longer young, yet was he not stiffened in his joints nor weak in his knees, for John was a moral horse and eschewed tobacco and strong drink, neither did he dissipate in his youth, nor was he given to late hours or ungodly glee. Yet, like the best of men and horses, John had his faults. He was not without a spice of Old Nick, and *would* rack in harness. But he is gone. He run a nail in his foot or he ran his foot on a nail, we don't know which. He was laid out yesterday in state in the hospital department of Mr. Curry's stable. Peace to his *manes!* The Express office is unhappy, and the agent refuses to be comforted. But John is out of his misery, and if there *be* any sort of a horse-heaven he is *there* sure enough, head and tail up and cavorting like unto a colt. Yea, verily, a rifle-barrelled, breach-loading, silver-mounted colt, with a mahogany stock and double sights.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

GENERAL Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is said to be the fattest man in either army, yet is he quick, energetic and enterprising. The New Orleans *Delta*, alluding to Gen. Marshall's prodigious size, says that his brigade, advancing by the flank, even under the Hardee formation, by doubling, would have their front completely covered and protected.

COMMODORE Levy is liberal in giving Monticello to the Federal Government, since he no longer owns it and that government with all its power cannot touch it.—"*Sitch* is life!"

Mr. ALBRIGHT, Editor and Proprietor of the Greensboro' *Times*, announces the close of the 6th volume of that paper, as also the term of its existence. It is to be replaced by a new paper to be called "The Way of the World." Well, that is a pretty tough way about now, you had better believe it.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 14th, says that D. F. Ferebee, Esq., who has just returned from a mission to the Confederate government, upon which he was sent by the Convention, reports, among other things, that Secretary Memminger expressed a decided opinion that the blockade would be raised in thirty days.

Of course we do not know upon what facts Secretary Memminger predicates his opinion, or what sources of information he may possess, which are not yet before the general public. We wish it to be as he thinks it will be; but it must be evident that, after all, this opinion, although that of an able and cautious statesman, occupying a high official position, is still *only* an opinion, for we know enough of the caution which marks and, indeed, ought to mark diplomatic intercourse, to be sure that it cannot be based upon any diplomatic assurances from foreign powers, assurances which they have not deemed it proper to make public, and which therefore Mr. Memminger, as a member of the Confederate Cabinet, would not feel justified in making public even in the form of an opinion.

For our own part, we cannot believe that the blockade will be raised in thirty days, nor in twice thirty, nor during this winter. This winter is the period to which men on both sides have looked forward as that during which will occur the crisis of the war, a war in which there is actually in the field a larger number of men than were ever arrayed by any two nations since the invention of gunpowder, and operating upon lines wholly without parallel in extent since the world began. From Hatteras to Western Missouri we have some twenty degrees of longitude, and from Martinsburg, Va., to the mouths of the Mississippi we have nearly eleven degrees of latitude. On the Potomac and on the Ohio, from Washington City to St. Joseph's, in the mountains of Western Virginia and in the passes of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, on the shores of the Chesapeake, and on the coasts of the Atlantic and of the Gulf, a million of men are in arms confronting each other.—The coil which General Scott proposed to throw around and along this line is too extended not to be broken through. The tension upon it is too severe for it not to chafe itself to pieces and fall assunder by its own weight, unless by some marked successes during this winter it can be brought closer together and the vital force of the resisting States compressed within narrower bounds. But to suppose that the failure of such vast projects could be demonstrated at once, or acknowledged even then would be to expect something not exactly in accordance with human nature. Now that a fanatical Congress pushes ahead a sufficiently fanatical President, and that both press upon a young General, however able, and General McClellan *is* an able soldier, we must look either for resignation or action on his part, and he is no doubt prepared for such action just about as well as he will ever be.

That Mr. Memminger might base his opinion upon the probable effect of the Mason and Slidell affair in England is possible, but in any case that would not have the effect of raising the blockade in thirty days; no, not even if the steamer now due at N. York with news from England since information of the affair of the San Jacinto and the Trent reached that country, brought out with her the most peremptory demands on the part of England, that one government could make upon another. War does not now follow so close upon the heels of provocation as it used to do; and we must take into the calculation the fact that Seward and Lincoln will know how to procrastinate.

We make these remarks with the view, so far as they go, to dispel what we think unfounded hopes, or at least baseless calculations. If things work more rapidly and easily than we think they will do, then so much the better, there will be no harm done. If they do not, then indeed so much the better to be prepared for them.

If we were to judge by some of the verbal assurances given by or attributed to high officials at Washington, at Montgomery and at Richmond, we would be forced to come to the conclusion that their "opinion" at least, is no better than the opinion of almost any body else, however more accurate their information may be.

AT A Public Meeting of the citizens of Savannah, Ga., held on the 13th instant, at the Exchange Long Room, in that city, it was resolved that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah and the hamlets thereof, be instructed to remit the sum of ten thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Charleston.

At a special meeting of the City Council held the same day it was resolved that the Mayor be authorized to remit the above sum to the Mayor of Charleston. The money was forwarded on Saturday.

WM. B. SMITH, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Tarboro' *Mercury*, announces in his last issue, the suspension of that paper and of the *Farm Journal*. Reason, the pressure of the times. Mr. Smith served bravely in the first N. C. Regiment and is now bound to be in for the war.

SUNDRY bodies of fine looking troops have recently passed through this place, destined for the Southern seat of war. They are chiefly Tennesseeans, formerly under General Lee in Western Virginia, and will again serve under him in his new field of duty. We do not feel at liberty to specify the numbers or designate the particular corps that have passed through or may hereafter pass.

Col. Wharton J. Green's fine battalion, got up for service with Wise's Legion, arrived here last week and has been encamped on the ground formerly occupied by the 30th regiment. We saw this morning Major Erwin and were happy to find him in excellent health, and to learn that the health of the companies composing the battalion is also good.

The following is a list of the officers of the 3d North Carolina Battalion of Volunteers:

Lt. Col. Wharton J. Green,
Major, Marcus Erwin,
Surgeon, Frank Patterson,
Ass't " S. D. Young,
Capt. A. H. Shuford, Commissary,
W. R. Landrum, Acting Adjutant.

Capt. R. C. Overbey, 1st Lieut. B. P. Williamson, 2d do. Henry Wood, Jr., 2d do. B. R. Williamson.
Capt. Milton Smith, 1st Lieut. J. B. Tucker, 2d do. D. A. Dearman, 2d do. D. C. Gunter.
Capt. L. M. Allen, 1st Lieut. E. K. Brown, 2d do. C. N. Candler, 2d do. Van Brown.
Capt. E. Smith, 1st Lieut. J. W. Harris, 2d do. R. M. Julian, 2d do. D. T. Harris.
Capt. W. S. DuBose, 1st Lieut. W. C. Bray, 2d do. F. J. Williams, 2d do. J. J. Tucker.—*Daily Journal, 16th.*

STAMPS.—We would suggest, as a not unnecessary precaution to be used by persons using or likely to use the new Confederate postage stamps, to keep near at hand a little gum or mucilage, to make sure of their sticking. To say the least, we think it will do no harm, and may do good, may in fact secure the transmission of the letter. We have reason to believe that without some such precaution the stamps will not *always* stick

THE aggregate amount of the property destroyed by the late fire in Charleston, insured in the local offices, is stated by the *Courier* at about a million and a half of dollars. That paper is gratified to learn that they have decided to meet all claims promptly. Notwithstanding they have been the principal sufferers, the utmost confidence is felt in their ability to discharge every obligation in full, and continue their business.

The banks of Charleston have arranged to appropriate one thousand dollars of each million of their capital towards giving aid to the poor who were made penniless by the fire. The quota of the Bank of Charleston is three thousand dollars.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday morning gives a list of five hundred and seventy-six buildings destroyed by the fire. One negro woman was fatally burned.

FEDERAL CONVERSIONS.—The only success the Federals have had in making converts, was when they converted tolerable merchant vessels into very bad ships of war, at a cost which no man can count up.

For the Journal.

GENTLEMEN:—As the delay in nominating a ticket for Commissioners of the Town seems to warrant the opinion expressed in your Journal of the 13th inst., that the present Board will be run for another term, I take this method of expressing the hope, that after a service of three years consecutively, at very great personal sacrifice, I may justly claim exemption for the ensuing year; and of saying, that if again elected, I shall be under the necessity of declining to serve. ALFRED MARTIN.

Dec. 16, 1861.

For the Journal.

A Scrap of History.

In March, 1836, Texas declared, in Convention, her independence of Mexico. In April, of the same year, the battle of San Jacinto was fought. In June of that year, only three months after Texas proclaimed her independence, and before Mexico had acknowledged it, the Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States Senate made a report in regard to Texas, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

This resolution passed the Senate *unanimously*. Mr. Buchanan, was I believe, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations at the time.

Now, supposing European powers were to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the Northern States were to feel outraged by it, would it not be sufficient for those powers to point to the above fact in the history of United States Legislative proceeding? B.

To the Ladies of the Salem Soldiers' Aid Society, Sampson County.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1861.

In behalf of my company, allow me to return their sincere thanks to the fair donors for the very timely and acceptable present, a box of clothing, consisting of blankets, pants, shirts, drawers and socks, &c.

The remembrance of this act of patriotic kindness, will be kept alive in their minds, and will be reverted to with that feeling of gratitude, which inspires the heart of a soldier, who is subjected to hardships, but whose hardships are endured with pleasure, for the sake of the liberty which it will insure their countrymen.

Accept the thanks of both officers and men for this truly noble contribution.

Yours with high regards,

O. L. CHESNUTT,
Capt. Co. F., 10th Reg. N. C. V.

For the Journal.

Soldiers' Relief Society.

QUEENSDALE, ROBESON COUNTY, Dec. 13, 1861.

Messrs. Eaitors: Permit me through the columns of your paper to report that the ladies of the Western part of Robeson county, N. C., have organized a Society, to be known as an "Aid and relief Society" of that part of the county the object of which, as the name imparts, is to provide and make up clothing for the comfort of the most destitute volunteer companies now in the service of the Confederate States; and also to procure and forward such hospital stores as might contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded in our hospitals in Virginia or elsewhere.

To perfect the organization, the following ladies were selected as officers of this Society—viz: Mrs. Flora McQueen, President; Mrs. Isabella McRae, Vice President; Mrs. Flora A. McRae, Treasurer; Miss Anna McQueen, Secretary.

The list of articles as below, were contributed by the following ladies: Mrs Flora McQueen, Mrs Isabella McRae, Mrs Flora A McRae, Mrs Margaret A McRae, Mrs Kate McRae, Mrs Margaret McQueen, Mrs Annie Morrison, Mrs Martha Alford, Mrs Effy Smith, Mrs Catharine Patterson, Mrs Catharine McLean, Miss Martha Rush, Miss Anna McQueen, Miss Ella McQueen, Miss Maggie McRimon, Miss Mary McQueen, Miss Bella McCallum, Miss Mary McRae, Miss Margaret J McQueen, Miss Nancy J. McLaurin, Miss Flora Martin, 19 blankets 47 pr socks, 10 pr pants, 2 flannel shirts, 23 cotton shirts, 4 pr drawers, 21 towels, 4 pillows, 8 cases, 1 comfort, 1 woollen spread, 1 woollen quilt, $35 in cash, 4½ gals. of wine, 1 shirt, 1 pocket Testament, 5 lbs. soap, 2 lbs. candles, 1 neck comfort. Also, received of Mr Alexander McRae, Sr, $3 in cash, 2 pr socks; Col D McQueen, $3 in cash; Mrs James G McRae, $3 in cash.

SECRETARY OF SOCIETY.

For the Journal.

Contributions.

List of articles received since our last publication, from the ladies of the Warrensville Aid Society and their friends, for the volunteers: Mrs. William D. Peterson, 1 quilts; Mrs. Lewis H. Rich, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 2 towels and bundle of linen; Mrs. Irvin Faircloth, 1 towel, bundle of sage and pepper; Mrs. George Autry, 2 towels; Mrs. Edmund S. Owen, pepper and sage; Mrs. Miles P. Owen, 1 pr socks; Miss Virginia Owen, pepper and sage; Miss Lizzie Carroll, 1 quilt, 1 pillow and case, 1 neck comfort, 2 spools of thread, 1 bundle of sage and balm, and one of ground mustard seed; little Ella Carrol, 1 quilt and bundle of tracts; Miss Mary N. Owen, 1 towel; Miss Caledonia Smith, 1 comfort, 1 pr socks; Miss Bettie Smith, 1 pr socks and 1 bundle old linen; Maria Evansons, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary A. Fowler, 2 pr socks; Mr. George Tatum, 1 pillow case; Miss Sarah Owen, 1 quilt; Mrs James N. Peterson, 1 pillow and case and 1 sheet; Mrs. Gaston M. Peterson, 1 pillow and case; Mrs. Isaac C. Wright, 1 blanket, 1 sheet and bundle linen; Miss Kate E. Wright, 1 quilt, 2 pr socks, 1 bottle of blackberry wine, bundle of sage and mustard; Miss Maggie C. Wright, 2 pillows and cases, 2 pr socks and lot of tracts; Dr. D. Reid Parke, 1 large bundle of dogwood bark; Mr. Scott Rich. Sen., $5; Mr. James N. Peterson, $3; Mr. Neil Watson, 50 cts; Mr. Gaston Spell, 50 cts.; Mr. Geo. Smith, 50 cents; Mr. George Highsmith, 50 cts.; Mr. Wiley Peterson, 50 cts.; Mr. Daniel Melvin, 75 cts.; Mr. George Tatum, 50 cts; 25 shirts, 25 pr drawers, were made by the following ladies, Miss Kate E. Wright, Miss S. E. Owen, Miss Maggie C. Wright, Miss Mary A. Owen, Mrs. Gaston Peterson, Miss Caledonia Smith, Miss Julia C. Herring, Miss Jane Smith, Miss Bettie Smith, Miss Sarah E. Herring, Mrs. William Herring, Miss Lizzie Carroll, Miss Mag M. Rich, Miss Sabra A. Rich, Miss Harriet Rich, Miss Dicy L. Rich, Mrs. James N. Peterson, Mrs. George Tatum, Mrs George Autry, Miss Mary N. Owen, Miss Virginia Owen, Mrs. Irvin Faircloth, Miss Matilda Owen. COM.

From Northern Papers, Dec. 12th.

The Fight at Fort Pickens.

The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Col. Brown—The first National Account—Lack of a Sufficient Force to make the Victory complete.

The Columbia, from Havana, arrived yesterday, brought a mail from Fort Pickens. Letters from that post state that in the recent fight Col. Harvey Brown silenced the rebels' guns, but had not force enough to land and drive off Bragg's army.

By the courtesy of a gentleman of this city, we have been permitted to read a private letter from his son, on board the United States steamer Richmond, recently stationed at Pass a l'Outre, but which subsequently took part in the fight at Fort Pickens. The letter is dated Nov. 23, 1 P. M.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 22, the Richmond opened a bombardment on Fort McRee and the neighboring sand batteries. For a while everything went on swimmingly; but the enemy, opening a powerful rifled battery on the ship, the conflict grew serious.—The writer (a Lieutenant on board the Richmond) says:

"I had been complimenting the Captain of one of our guns for the accuracy of his aim, when a shell from Fort McRee bounded through our bulwarks and took the poor fellows head square off. His brains and blood were scattered all over my face, blinding my eyes and making my brain reel.

We had thirteen men serving that gun. Of these, six were wounded, and one killed outright. The spectacle was one of the most horrible imaginable.

The firing continued all day, and was resumed by the enemy next morning. By this time, however, we had moved beyond the range of their guns, but the Niagara was still doing her best to silence them.

Up to this time, Fort Pickens had lost but one man killed and seven wounded.

Some idea of the weight of the rebel metal may be had, in the fact, that when the shell alluded to above, struck us, the explosion raised the ship out of the water, and made her stagger like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water-line, causing the ship to leak freely, but by the aid of the steam-pumps we think we can keep her free. We have impaired, but have not destroyed, and cannot destroy, Fort McRee, until we have rifled cannon. The smooth bore guns which we are obliged to use is no match for the rifled cannon of the enemy, and the sooner the Government acts upon the truth the better. The Niagara, all the while, was at some distance outside the bar, and cannot be much injured.

To-morrow (23d) we intend to renew the bombardment, with the determination to whip or be whipped.

The Richmond, previous to coming here, was employed in the blockade of the Mississippi Passes. During her absence from there, we have learned that several rebel vessels have managed to go to sea.

A Spanish vessel had come down, with a number of Spaniards on board, who were obliged to escape from New Orleans to avoid imprisonment.

These fugitives report that the most vigorous preparations were making by the rebels to repel attack. They had three iron-clad steam battering rams ready, each carrying from 18 to 20 guns, of the heaviest calibre.—They were also constructing additional steam rams and fire rafts.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL FERRY.—There appears to be some misapprehension in relation to the movements of the enemy. We learn from a friend who left the place on the 11th, that the enemy had not attempted a landing on the main.

On the night of the 9th some few of their number crossed over to the Ferry under cover of their artillery, and set fire to a sentinal box. They also seized a ferry boat, and then retreated rapidly. Col. Dunnovant's and Colonel Jones' Regiments made preparations to attack them had they ventured beyond reach of their boats.

Our forces are well posted at the Ferry and the enemy in force on the other side of Coosaw river.

Charleston Courier.

Letter from a Southern Lady in Prison to Seward—The Cowardly Atrocities of the Washington Government.

The Richmond *Whig* obtained, through the instrumentality of one of Seward's confidential agents, the following letter, addressed by a brave and noble woman to Lincoln's Vizier. We are given to understand that the perusal of it was not without visible effect upon the crafty Secretary. The twitchings of the muscles, and his agitated manner betrayed, not perhaps any compunction, but a sense of personal insecurity at the hands of the avenging Nemesis. This letter of Mrs. Greenhow is the most graphic sketch yet given to the world, of the cruel and dastardly tyranny which the Yankee Government has established at Washington. The incarceration and torture of helpless women, and the outrages heaped upon them, as detailed in this letter, will shock manly natures, and stamp the Lincoln dynasty everywhere with undying infamy. The letter tells its own tale, and may be relied on as a true copy of the original, in the hands of Wm. H. Seward:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17th, 1861, 398 16th Street.

To the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR:—For nearly three months I have been confined, a close prisoner, shut out from air and exercise, and denied all communication with family and friends.

"Patience is said to be a great virtue," and I have practised it, to my utmost capacity of endurance.

I am told, sir, that upon your *ipse dixit*, the fate of citizens depends, and that the sign-manual of the ministers of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteen was not more potential in their day, than that of the Secretary of State in 1861.

I therefore most respectfully submit, that on Friday, August 23d, without warrant or other show of authority, I was arrested by the Detective Police, and my house taken in charge by them; that all my private letters, and papers of a like time, were read and examined by them; that every law of decency was violated in the search of my house and person, and the surveillance over me.

We read in history, that the poor Maria Antoinette had a paper torn from her bosom by lawless hands, and that even a change of linen had to be effected in sight of her brutal captors. It is my sad *experience* to record even more revolting outrages than that, for during the first days of my imprisonment, whatever *necessity* forced me to seek my chamber, a detective stood sentinel at the open door. And thus for a period of seven days, I, with my little child, was placed absolutely at the mercy of men without character or responsibility; that during the first evening, a portion of these men became brutally drunk, and boasted in my hearing of the "*nice time*" they expected to have, with the female prisoners; and that rude violence was used towards a colored servant girl during that evening, the extent of which I have not been able to learn. For any show of decorum afterwards practised towards me, I was indebted to the detective called Capt. Dennis.

In the careful analysis of my papers I deny the existence of a line I had not a perfect right to have written, or to have received. Freedom of speech and of opinion is the birthright of Americans, guarranteed to us by our Charter of Liberty, the Constitution of the United States. I have exercised my prerogative, and have openly avowed my sentiments. During the political struggle, I opposed your Republican party with every instinct of self-preservation. I believed your success a virtual nullification of the Constitution, and that it would entail upon us the direful consequences which have ensued. These sentiments have doubtless been found recorded among my papers, and I hold them as rather a proud record of my sagacity.

I must be permitted to quote from a letter of yours, in regard to Russell of the London Times, which you conclude with these admirable words: "Individual errors of opinion may be tolerated, so long as good sense is left to combat them." By way of illustrating *theory* and *practice*, here am I, a prisoner in sight of the Executive Mansion, in sight of the Capitol where the proud statesmen of our land have sung their pæans to the blessings of our free institutions. Comment is idle.—Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, every right pertaining to the citizen, has been suspended by what, I suppose, the President calls a "*military necessity.*" A blow has been struck, by this total disregard of all civil rights, against the present system of Government, far greater in its effects than the severance of the Southern States. Our people have been taught to contemn the supremacy of the law, to which all have hitherto bowed, and to look to the military power for protection against its decrees. A military spirit has been developed, which will only be subordinate to a *Military Dictatorship*. Read history, and you will find, that the causes which bring about a revolution rarely predominate at its close, and no people have ever returned to the point from which they started. Even should the Southern States be subdued and forced back into the Union (which I regard as impossible, with a full knowledge of their resources,) a different form of Government will be found needful to meet the new developments of national character. There is no class of society, no branch of industry, which this change has not reached, and the dull, plodding methodical habits of the poor can never be resumed.

You have held me, sir, to a man's accountability, and I therefore claim the right to speak on subjects usually considered beyond a woman's ken, and which you may class as "errors of opinion." I offer no excuse for this long digression, as a three months' imprisonment, without formula of law, gives me authority for occupying even the precious moments of a Secretary of State.

My object is to call your attention to the fact: that during this long imprisonment, I am yet ignorant of the causes of my arrest; that my house has been seized and converted into a prison by the Government; that the valuable furniture it contained has been abused and destroyed; that during some period of my imprisonment I have suffered greatly for want of proper and sufficient food. Also, I have to complain that, more recently, a woman of bad character, recognized as having been seen on the streets of Chicago as such, by several of the guard, calling herself Mrs. Onderdonk, was placed here in my house, in a room adjoining mine.

In making this exposition, I have no object of appeal to your sympathies. If the justice of my complaint, and a decent regard for the world's opinion do not move you, I should but waste time to claim your attention on any other score.

I may, however, recall to your mind, that but a little while since you were quite as much proscribed by public sentiment here, for the opinions and principles you held as I am now for mine.

I could easily have escaped arrest, having had timely warning. I thought it impossible that your statesmanship might present such a proclamation of weakness to the world, as even the fragment of a once great Government turning its arms against the breasts of woman and children.

You have the power, sir, and may still further abuse it. You may prostrate the physical strength, by confinement in close rooms and insufficient food—you may subject me to harsher, ruder treatment than I have already received, but you cannot imprison the soul. Every cause worthy of success has had its martyrs. The words of the heroine Corday are applicable here: "*C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'echafaut.*" My sufferings will afford a significant lesson to the women of the South, that sex or condition is no bulwark against the surging billows of the "irrepressible conflict."

The "*iron heel of power*" may keep down, but it cannot crush out, the spirit of resistance in a people armed for the defence of their rights; and I tell you now, sir, that you are standing over a crater whose smothered fires in a moment may burst forth.

It is your boast, that thirty-three bristling fortification now surrounded Washington. The fortification of Paris did not protect Louis Philippe when his hour had come.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask your attention to this my protest, and have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) ROSE O. N. GREENHOW.

COPPER WORKS IN THE SOUTH.—We learn that parties are now engaged in establishing a large copper foundry and rolling mill at Cleveland, Tennessee. By February next, they expect to have the machinery in complete running order, and will, from that time forth, be able to supply, in such quantities as may be desired, copper work in any of its various forms. As this is the first effort made in the South to produce our own wrought copper, for which there are innumerable uses—among others, that of supplying bolts and sheating for ships—our readers will readily perceive the vast importance of the enterprise.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE POTOMAC.—Cook's Flying artillery fired a few shots Thursday morning at a Tug about ten miles above Mathias Point. The shots were unusually accurate and doubtless took effect. The Tug did not stop or return the fire.

The same day one of our batteries opened on a vessel and gave her 16 balls. She returned 7 and retired.

Heavy firing was again heard this morning about daylight in the direction of Evansport.

Fredericksburg Herald, 13th inst.

THE NEW EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Thirty-seven rebel prisoners of the two hundred and fifty recently released, having arrived at Norfolk, a corresponding number of our own prisoners have been forwarded north by the rebel authorities. It is understood that Col. Corcoran and other officers delegated as hostages for the safety of the pirates, will not be released except in exchange for the pirates.

Interesting from Missouri—the position of the Campaign.

We are indebted to Colonel A. W. JONES, a member of General PRICE'S staff, who reached this city yesterday evening from Missouri, for some intelligent and interesting advices of the condition of affairs and the position of the campaign in that quarter.

General PRICE, at last accounts, was moving towards the Missouri river, having advanced beyond Jonesboro' as late as the 27th ultimo. His force was about 18,000 strong and was being constantly increased by accessions of volunteers, men from the country throug which he moved flocking to his standard with the greatest enthusiasm. It is thought that his force by this time must considerably exceed twenty thousand men.

The enemy were still between Rolla and St. Louis, Halleck's command being about twenty miles from Rolla, and the forces under Zeigle occupying a position at Lamoine bridge, between Georgetown and St. Louis, which they were busy fortifying. An attack was evidently feared by the enemy on St. Louis, and a number of their regiments sent to Kentucky and the Mississippi had been recalled. There were about 8000 Federal troops in St. Louis.

General Price's intention was to cross the Missouri river at Lexington, where he expected to be joined by two regiments recruited in Southern Iowa; and to secure a position to give him command of Northern Missouri, and to keep the Southern portion of the State open for his supplies.

A demonstration was expected to be made, by General Stein's Division, on Kansas.

The Union men of Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were fleeing, in large numbers, to Iowa.

General McCulloch's command was in Arkansas valley about twenty miles below Van Buren, preparing to go into winter quarters. His force was some five or six thousand men. The General is now *en route* to Richmond, on business with the government.

Richmond Examiner, 14th inst.

The Effects of War on England.

The English press are beginning to discuss the advantages and disadvantages to England of a war with the Yankee States. It is very evident that Yankee insolence has very much exasperated English feeling—and this, too, before the outrage to the steamer Trent.

The following article appears in the London Herald, the organ of the great conservative party. It shows that the English people are coming to see where their interests lie. With the temper of mind prevailing, which dictates this article, we can imagine what sort of reception the news of the indignity to the Trent will meet with on the other side of the water:

"*First, we have no trade worth keeping with the North; second, war would open to us a most valuable direct trade with the South.* Viewed purely from a commercial point of sight, it is even possible that a war with Mr. Lincoln's Government would be a blessing to the staple manufactures of this country. We trust that our transatlantic contemporaries will make a note of this fact, and bear in mind that what further patience and forbearance

Proclamation of General Price.

LEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—The following is a proclamation from General Price, issued at Neosho, but bearing no date:

Fellow Citizens: In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians, who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse, in that gloomy hour, the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men. When peace and protection could not longer be engaged but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for fifty thousand men to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors, and consecrated by your homes; and to that call less than 5,000 responded. Out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men, one in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of the want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army southward, the blockade of the river, and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed, your crops have been tilled, your harvests have been reaped, your preparations for winter have been made—the army of Missouri, organized and equipped, fought its way to the river. The foe is still in the field, the country bleeds, and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbaric warfare; and where now are the fifty thousand to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had fifty thousand men flocked to our standard with their shotguns in their hands, there would be now no Federal hirelings in the State to pollute our soil.

Instead of ruined communities, starving families and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection and with stores to supply the wants and necessaries and comforts of life. Where are those fifty thousand men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-saving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people. A few men have fought your battles—a few have dared the dangers of the battle-field—few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching sun of summer, the frost of winter, the malaria of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst, often without blankets, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold, wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the battle-field three have been lost by disease induced by privation and toil. During all these trials we have murmured not. We offered all we had on earth at the altar of our own beloved Missouri, and we only now ask our fellow-citizens, our brethren to come to us and help to wear what we have gained—to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and oppressor. Come to us, brave sons of Missouri; rally to our standard. I must have fifty thousand men. I call upon you, in the name of your country, for fifty thousand men. Do you stay at home to take care of us and your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stay at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successive battles. Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy and your substance be given up to the Hessians and the Jayhawker. I cannot, I will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen. But where are our Southern Rights friends? We must drive the oppressor from our land. I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crisis of your fate—now is the golden opportunity to save the State—now is the time of your political salvation. The time for enlistment for our brave band is beginning to expire.—Do not hold their patience beyond endurance—do not longer sicken their hearts by "hope deferred." They begin to enquire, where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have, in the main, fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, where are the men for whom we are fighting? how shall I, how can I, explain? Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer; let the dead bury the dead, leave your property to take care of itself, commend your homes to the protection of God, and merit the approbation and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of the brave and free, who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri, not for a week or a month, but to free your country.

Strike till each armed foe expires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires!
God and your native land!

The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost; just at the moment, too, when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength; numbers intimidate the foe; numbers save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistible; numbers command universal respect, and insure confidence. We must have fifty thousand men.—Let the herdsman leave his fold; let the farmer leave his field; let the merchant leave his shop; let the lawyer leave his office, till we restore the supremacy of law.—Let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism, and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crinching spirits, who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field. Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents if you can procure them. Come with your guns of every description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms, come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks; bring blankets and heavy shoes, and extra bedclothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army, except those necessary for the baggage transportation. We must have fifty thousand men. Give me these men, and, by the help of God, I will drive the hirelings, thieves and marauders from the State.

But if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength and avail themselves of this opportunity to work for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you. You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it all be taken? We have twenty millions dollars worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be recovered. When we are once free the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of your country. We shall have our property, or its value, with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations nobler and finer than money. Are we a generation of drivelling, sniveling, degraded slaves, or are we men who can maintain the rights bequeathed to us by our fathers? These rights cannot be surrendered. They are founded on principles pure and high and sacred—like God their authority. Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just Government and the bondage of your children. I at least will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for 6½ feet of Missouri soil on which to repose, for I will not live to see my people enslaved. Do I hear your shouts? Is that your war cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Missouri shall move to victory with the head of a giant. Come on, my brave, fifty thousand heroes—gallant, unconquerable Southern men—we wait your coming.

STERLING G. PRICE,
Major General Commanding.

TO CURE BACON WITH LITTLE SALT.—To 5 gallons water, 7 lbs salt, 1 lb of sugar or 1 pint molasses, 1 teaspoonful saltpetre—mix and after sprinkling the flesh side of the hams in the salt, pack in a tight barrel, hams first, then shoulders, lastly middlings. Pour over the brine and if not enough to cover, make another draft of the above and repeat till all is covered—leaving the meat in brine from 4 to 7 weeks according to size.

FOR SAUSAGE.—Take 1 or 2 lbs brown sugar to 100 lbs meat, mix with pepper and salt and let no water come in contact with the meat. The sugar prevents the sausage from becoming strong.

Mobile Threatened.

A special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal, dated New Orleans Dec. 14th, 1861, says: "The True Delta has just received intelligence from an unquestionable source, that over eight thousand Federal troops have made a landing on Ship Island. This advance detachment is under the command of Gen. Butler.

Information has also been received that a large additional force is hourly expected at that point.

The programme is announced to be to land the troops on the Mississippi coast, and march to Mobile, while the naval force will endeavor to effect a passage past Fort Morgan, into Mobile Bay. In the event of success in this movement, a simultaneous attack, by land and sea, is expected to be made.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Valley Mountain.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 14th, 1861.

Official intelligence has been received here that the Federals, 5,000 strong, attacked Col. Edward Johnston's command on Valley Mountain, on the 13th inst., but they were repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of seven hours. The battle commenced at 7 o'clock, A. M. Johnston's force was 1,200. It has since been reinforced by two regiments. Johnston is a Virginian, a graduate of West Point, but commands the 12th Georgia Regiment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Except the news of our victory at Valley Mountain, there is nothing of interest at the other camps. Gen. Ben McCulloch has arrived here. Congress.—Nothing made public.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15th, 1861.

The Virginia Legislature is taking measures to make an appropriation for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

The indications are again strong of very early engagements at Manassas and other points on the Potomac, and possibly on the Peninsula.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16th, 1861.

Pliney Miles, of South Carolina, is exceedingly ill of Pneumonia. Maxy Gregg has been promoted to a Brig. Generalship.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 16th, 1861.

In Congress to-day, Henry C. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in as members from Kentucky.

A large number of military appointments were confirmed, and will be published in the army register.

Nothing important from the camps.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 17th, 1861.

The Examiner of this morning publishes the resolutions offered in a secret session of Congress, offering the sympathy of the Confederates to Maryland, and expressing a desire for their relief and admission as one of the Confederate States.

Northern papers of the 12th inst. have been received, but they contain nothing of importance.

Vice President Stephens is quite sick.

Pliney Miles is somewhat better.

Relief Fund.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Dec. 14th, 1861.

It is reported here that the Georgia Legislature has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars towards the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

Northern and Western News.

VIA NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 14th, 1861.

The members of the Kentucky Legislature had a caucus previous to the election of United States Senator. Garritt Davis received 46, and Joshua F. Bell 45 votes.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7th.—Busy preparations are now being made for the erection of winter quarters for the troops. Gen. Price is still south of the Osage river, near Osceola. If he crosses the river, lively times may be expected.

SEDALIA, Dec. 7th, 1861.—To-day ten six mule teams, which were on a foraging expedition near this place, were seized by a party of "rebels." The teamsters were taken prisoners.

The Hatteras Prisoners.

BOSTON, Dec. 7th, 1861.—Next week, eleven officers and two hundred and forty prisoners of the North Carolina regiment, (taken at Hatteras,) will be sent to Fortress Monroe from Fort Warren, and released on parole

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 14th, 1861.—Three thousand Federals, stationed at Paducha, marched to Vienna on Thursday last, burnt a dwelling house and a lumber pile, and then returned to Paducha, without making an attack on Camp Beauregard. All is quiet at Columbus. Jeff. Thompson, in his last exploit, surrounded the Federals guarding the bridge between Charleston and Bird's Point, killing four and capturing two Federals.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17th, 1861.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received in official quarters, announcing that a dispatch appears in a recent number of the Louisville Journal, stating that on the reception of the news in Liverpool of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, an immense mass meeting was held, at which resolutions of the strongest and most emphatic character were passed, calling on the British Government to demand the most summary reparation for the insult offered the British Flag by the forcible arrest and seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1861.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American says that the Federal advance, numbering five or six thousand, are at Green River, with some artillery, but show no disposition to cross the river. They are repairing the bridge.

Reliable advices represent Gen. Humphrey Marshall as steadily advancing towards Lexington, Ky., and meeting with little or no opposition.

A gentleman who left Paducah on the 11th inst., says that the Federals had only about six thousand troops at that place, ten thousand at Cairo and Bird's Point, and seven hundred at Smithland. There are no indications at Cairo of a speedy movement down the Mississippi.

Lincoln's message and Cameron's report have produced a great change among the Union men about Smithland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9th.—Several of our regiments have moved forward on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to make room for the regiments constantly arriving.—If preparations mean anything, a forward movement will certainly take place at an early day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 9th.—Col. Garrard writes from London, on Saturday afternoon, that Gen. G. B. Crittenden was at Cumberland Gap with a large force, and five thousand more were at Morristown, coming to join him in a few days. Crittenden has thirty days rations, and fears are entertained that he will invade Kentucky from that point.—The Tennessee brigade and Col. Garrard's regiment having gone to Somerset, there are no troops to check Crittenden.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Gov. Magoffin is said to be much exasperated at the attempt of the rebels to set up a Provisional Government for Kentucky in the Southwestern corner of the State, and is believed to be willing to co-operate more heartily with the Union Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 17th, 1861.

The Baltimore American, of the 14th, publishes a dispatch from Cincinnati, Dec. 14th, claiming a Federal victory in the recent battle on Alleghany Mountain, and reporting the Federal loss at about thirty, and the Confederate loss at two hundred, including a Major and many other officers, and thirty prisoners. It says that the rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton. The Federals left the field in good order.

A letter dated Staunton, Va., Sunday night, Dec. 15th, says that the twelfth Georgia regiment lost in killed and wounded about thirty, and the Virginia regiments about eighty.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but thirty-two yankees were buried by our troops.

Considerable expectation of a Federal attack on the Peninsula is indulged, as well as at Manassas, but quiet yet reigns.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 17th, 1861.

A letter to the Republican, from an officer at Camp Alleghany, says that our loss was two captains, three lieutenants and fifteen privates killed, and ninety-seven wounded. The Federal loss was fully five hundred.

Gen. Millroy commanded the Federals, and it is supposed that he was killed, from reports made by prisoners and the neighborhood people.

Col. Johnson acted most gallantly. He appeared on the field dressed like a waggoner, with a musket in one hand and a club in the other.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE!!

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

Queen Victoria held a privy council at Windsor Castle on the 30th ult. All the Ministers were present. The council unanimously decided that the act of the San Jacinto was a clear violation of the law of Nations, and that reparation must be demanded for the insult offered to the British flag. The Minister's met previously at Palmerston's in London, and fully discussed the question, and dispatches were sent to Southampton the same evening.

The London Times says that Lord Lyons' instructions are couched in the firmest language, and presumes that the Federals will disregard them, and that England must prepare for war.

The British press will support the Cabinet unanimously.

The Post says that the act is a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and a direct and intentional insult to Great Britain; and adds, that the Federal policy has been reckless, but it disbelieves that the United States is ready for a war with England.

The British fleet in American waters consists of one thousand guns and can sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade the Northern ports, and close the war now raging.

The Post says that immense shipments of cannon, rifles and troops have been made to Canada.

Latest.

The *Post* says that the demand of Loyd Lyons is plain, and brief, and if not complied with, diplomatic relations will immediately be suspended.

Gen. Scott declared in Paris that the seizure was a deliberate determination to inflame the British people.

Naval volunteers are offering to protect the honor of the British flag.

The Post says that a British ship is British soil, and all persons on board must be protected as if on land.

The London Times' city articles says that Great Britain will commence with breaking of the blockade of the Southern ports, set industry free, and relieve the Cotton famine. Also, open trade with the Confederate States, who desire no better customers.

Consols fell two, and shares five per cent.

The Times says that there is no cause for alarm. Great Britain was never more ready for war.

The Privy Council have prohibited the export or coastwise trade in gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The Queen's proclamation has been published.

The seizure of the Ministers, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, caused immense sensation.

France is in communication with England, and a harmonious policy has been decided upon.

The French papers all censure the act of the San Jacinto and say that Great Britain should prepare to send reinforcements to Canada.

The German papers say that the seizure of the Ministers, from a neutral port, on a neutral steamer, was unlawful, and add that the blockade is ineffectual.

The latest British papers are bitter and hostile against the Federals.

The Times says that Seward's policy is to force a quarrel with England—predicts the immediate and complete blockade of the Northern ports—the destruction of the Southern blockade, and the recognition by England and France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Times also says than France is as decided as England. Cobden and Bright are pacific, but make no headway.—The people are preparing for war, and funds continue to decline.

There are no movements along the Potomac lines. The people and army are confident and rejoicing.

The people at Norfolk say that England will blockade Hampton Roads, and that Fortress Monroe will be starved out in six weeks, as they have only a small stock of water and provisions at that post.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18, 1861

It was announced in the House of Delegates this morning that a dispatch had been received from Norfolk stating that a special English messenger had arrived out in the steamer Europa, which landed him at Halifax, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis, and McFarland. She brought eighty thousand stand of arms, and a large amount of ammunition, which were landed at Halifax.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

Dispatches have been received in high official quarters here, announcing that England demands the unconditional surrender of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis, and McFarland.

Special dispatches to Lord Lyons demand of him to call upon the United States for transportation to England of those parties, or to demand his passports at once.

France co-operates with England, and Europe is in a blaze of indignation at the course pursued by Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto.

Behold, how brightly breaks the morning.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 17th.

The Peace Society, recently discovered in Arkansas, turns out to be a grand fizzle. It originated in Washington City and was sent through Fremont to Arkansas.

The members consider the North friendly to them and the South their enemies. They have signs and passwords, and sentinels placed at their doors to prevent their detection by the Southern people. The members take a horrid oath to assist each other at the peril of their lives.

Many members have been arrested, but some have escaped. A similar association existed among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

THE NEWS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 17th.

There is nothing new from Columbus.

The steamer Hansa from Bremen, via Southampton, has arrived off Sandy Hook with Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo.

The news of the forcible taking of Mason and Slidell from the British mail steamer Trent, was received at Liverpool on the 27th ult., and created the most intense excitement.

The following placard was posted on 'Change:

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH FLAG!—SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM BRITISH MAIL STEAMER!

A public meeting will be held at Cotton Sales Room at 3 o'clock.

The room was crowded to excess, the chair being occupied by James Spencer, Esq., who read the following resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Federal Ship of War has forcibly taken from on board a British Mail Steamer passengers peaceably under the shelter of our flag bound from one neutral port to another, we do earnestly call upon our government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage.

The resolution was received with great enthusiasm, and advocated by the Chairman, who considered that he was expressing the feelings of the people, when he said that it was the duty of the people to press upon the government the imperative necessity for the vindication of the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.

John Campbell considered that there was reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted upon by the meeting were in reality a breach of international law. He referred to the opinion of the law officers of the crown, being in some measure inclined to show that the step taken with respect to the Southern Commissioners was justifiable under the existing state of international law, and urged the postponement of the consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Low sustained Mr. Campbell's views. The Chairman suggested, in order to meet Mr. Campbell's objections, the striking out of the words "requiring prompt reparation for this outrage." Thus amended, the resolution passed almost unanimously.

Several merchants expressed their views after the adjournment of the meeting that its action was premature.

The ship Helen from Charleston, S. C., arrived at Liverpool on the 27th with a cargo of Rosin and Turpentine.

Captain Nelson had entered his protest against the capture and destruction of the Ship Harvey Birch by the Confederate steamship Nashville. The Southampton magistrates refused to grant Nelson a warrant to search the Nashville, referring him to the Secretary of State.

Captain Pegram and Mr. Yancey had returned from London together. The latter states that it has been intimated to him by a third party that the Nashville has been recognized as a national vessel by the British government and will be allowed to refit and repair at Southampton as was done in the case of the James Adger, without any violation of perfect neutrality between the two contending parties.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

Nothing heard from the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal expedition has sailed South.

The New Orleans True Delta of the 15th publishes a statement from Captain Legard, who has been prisoner on board the steamer Massachusetts, but released lately *on parole* that the steamer Constitution arrived at Ship Island on the 4th with twenty-six hundred men, and that on the 12th two thousand arrived on board the ships Great Republic, King Fisher and New World, besides the transports Connecticut and Atlantic, with three regiments. Total force on the island eight thousand, to be augmented to thirty thousand.

Picayune Butler is expected daily, and will command the expedition which, it is supposed, will attack New Orleans or Mobile.

The True Delta says it has no reason to question the truth of the statement.

VERY LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

The British Government has made a demand on the Government of the United States for the return of Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries.

For the Journal.

The "Rotten Currency."

There appears to be considerable uneasiness and alarm in the minds of many on account of the great depreciation of the paper circulation of the Confederate States—30 to 40 per cent. discount—(for gold.)

The Northern papers are harping upon the fact as indisputable evidence of the rottenness of our Banks, our Government, (for C. S. Treasury notes are no better than Bank notes,) and indeed of the whole Confederacy.

Now we find that with this same "rotten currency" we can buy as much of many of the necessaries of life, and even more of some of them than we could a year ago, when our dear friends in New York were glad to take it of us at par for anything we wished to buy.

Let us look into the matter a little and see whether this 30 to 40 per cent. is really a depreciation of Bank notes, or merely a temporary *inflation* of value which circumstances have given to gold:—

A, for instance, having money (paper) which he wishes to invest in some profitable operation, discovers that Virginia bonds can be bought in New York at 40 and sold in Richmond at 80—a margin of 100 per cent. profit. But his "rotten currency" will not pass in New York. Can he exchange it for anything that will? Yes, for sundry articles. He can exchange it for cotton that will bring, in New York, four times the amount in *gold*, or in spirits turpentine, rosin, tar, which will bring from five to ten times the amount.

But "the best government on the face of the earth," he discovers, has so blocked up the usual avenues of transportation, as to render it impossible to get any of these articles to New York. The only avenue open he finds to be home than Virginia bonds, but that same "beneficent government," restricting his means of transportation to the under ground railroad, drives him to the bonds for an investment, and his $140 yields him on his return $200, or nearly 43 per cent. profit.

We confess to a scarcity of gold, and of many other things for which we have heretofore relied upon the liberal and enlightened supporters of the "best government," and we reckon 32 cents per lb. for Cotton, $1 50 per gallon for Spirits Turpentine, $5 per bbl. for Common Rosin, and $6 for Tar, as indicative of the scarcity of some things in the dominions of Lincoln. It must be a rotten currency indeed, five dollars of which is required to pay for a barrel of Common Rosin! I can buy one with a fifty cent shin plaster I have in my pocket.

Two circumstances give to gold its present premium, the chief of which is the impediments in the way of the transportation of more bulky articles—the other is its scarcity. Open the ports of the world to our produce, and our gold would lie quiet and undisturbed in the bags and stockings that now hold it, or if it changed hands, you would hear nothing of the awfully ruinous depreciation of our paper currency.

We learn that a bill has been reported by the Military Committee in Congress to increase the pay of the army. It proposes an addition of four dollars to the monthly pay of the privates.—*Rich. Examiner.*

From the Norfolk Day Book, 17th inst.

The Mason-Slidell Arrest in England.

We have before us Northern paper of Saturday, which contain a great deal of European newspaper and other views of the Mason-Slidell capture. From a hasty glance we are inclined to think that the English press are disposed to acquiesce in the action of the federals. But on a closer inspection we find a decline in consols from 92⅝ ex-dividend to 91⅝. The London Times' money article alleging that a large portion of the public regarded the act in the worst light, as a confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. Seward of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost.

The Liverpool cotton men held an indignation meeting. After the resolution calling upon the government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation had been read, the Chairman remarked:

When the news of the outrage reached this town, the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that we all had heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag. That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which persons engaged in the nefarious slave trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search such vessels. He trusted that it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peacefully proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken from our ships. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not, by any means, permit such an outrage. (Cheers.) He said in having agreed to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was their duty to press on the government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. (Loud and continued cheering.)

After the chairman took his seat several gentlemen occupied the floor in the vain endeavor to give another turn to the expression of the meeting, but their object, on being expressed, met with the cold shoulder, and they had to desist. The resolution, as proposed to be amended by the chairman, was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative only a few hands were raised.

The effect of the news on saltpetre, which appears to have already gone up considerably, was to increase its price from 30s to 40s. per cwt., and in a little while another advance to 43s. And it is said that an order will be instantly issued by the British Government to prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war. And it has been recently discovered that large quantities of arms have been shipped to the Northern Government under the designation of "hardware." This has also been determined to be stopped.

We have not all the light before us that the Northern papers have, but we can probably take from their tone, as fair a criterion to judge by as from most any other source. The Baltimore American don't seem to take much comfort from what they have got, as appears from the following paragraph, with which they wind up their remarks on an article from the London Times, which we will give our readers to-morrow:

"On the whole, the first burst of passion is about what might have been expected. Considering all the antecedents, indeed, the explosion is rather moderate than otherwise—Well aware, as American statesmen now are that this Government has no favors to expect, we would have them maintain everything that has been done, courteously, of course, but with the utmost firmness. No other flag—let it be remembered—has shown itself so often as that of the British flag along our coast in running the blockade—none other has given so much real "aid and comfort" to the rebellion. For months past vessels—as in the case of the Bermuda—have fitted out openly in British home ports, crammed with cannon and munitions of war avowedly to furnish rebellion with the means to endanger our nationality; yet no notice has been taken of such acts further than to sneer at the power of this Government to stop them—Then we say if, in such matters, the most vital to our "existence," she insists on the letter of the law with reference to her own position, let her abide by what she has herself established as precedents, instead of placing herself upon her immunity from punishment. Her course has, from the outset, been unfriendly. We are "fighting for existence;" and in this and all other matters of like import the people will stand by the Government to the uttermost; and if England, or any other nation, has still to learn that we are yet a "Power," our own citizens, at least, are not prepared to surrender their nationality.

LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL—EXCITEMENT OVER THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—The excitement here over the stoppage of the Trent has been most intense, exceeding anything since the Crimean war. At first the public were slow to believe the accounts supposing them to be exaggerated, but when the statement of the purser made its appearance the excitement and indignation knew no bounds.

The cotton trade are now firm in the belief that this act of the commander of the San Jacinto will result in the active interference of England in the war, and the consequent liberation of the cotton crop through the raising of the blockade.

As to the latter, the arrival of the Nashville and bark Helen, both from Charleston, within a week has caused even those heretofore not disposed to argue the question, to now declare that it is far from efficient, and hence not binding upon our government to longer recognize it.—Meanwhile cotton maintains a good degree of firmness.

The funds have been very flat since the Trent news, and speculators are quite at a loss what course to pursue.

The Federal Departments.—The Treasury Report.

We learn that the report of Secretary Chase may be withheld several days yet. It will be looked for with the deepest interest. It will, as we are assured, be a thorough exposition of the financial condition and prospects of the country, and will recommend measures of the gravest importance. It is understood that the leading feature of his report will be a recommendation of a tax upon bank notes, which will have the effect to remove them from circulation, and to supply in their place the currency of the United States. The plan of the Secretary meets, as we are assured, with the cordial approbation of the banks and capitalists, so that no difficulty with the moneyed interest will grow out of the substitution. It is probable that the question will be raised as to the constitutionality of banks created under State laws and their right to effect the value of gold and silver. The advantage of a currency, for which the faith of the nation, with all its resources, stands pleged, over which depends upon the laws of thirty-four different States, and upon the faith of more than sixteen hundred corporations will be urged.

Secretary Chase will take ground in favor of the confiscation of the property of Confederates as a means of revenue, but will hold that slaves must form an exception, inasmuch as the National Government cannot become the owner of slaves. He favors their release from the authority of Confederate masters, however, and their employment in various useful occupations, with compensation, which shall render them a more profitable class of population than they are in their present condition as slaves.

We are informed that an additional duty upon tea, sugar and coffee will be recommended, and also an excise duty upon all distilled liquors, stills, &c., and upon tobacco. A tax upon bank notes, evidences of debt, and upon conveyances, will also be recommended.

The Secretary estimates that the public debt will amount, in 1863, at the present rate of expenditure, to about $800,000,000.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY FOUND WITHIN THE LINES OF THE ARMY IN THE REBEL STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil and all other property found within the limits of States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occupied, by the troops and authorities of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such posts or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duty it shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required to carry out the instructions of this department.

Persons held to service for life under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists embracing the names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be their respective ages, together with the names of any persons claiming their services, which lists shall be in triplicates—one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. The persons so enlisted will be organized for systematic labour in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labour daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the labourers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered, by the agent, and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles of transportation and other property, will be carefully made and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct.

When prepared for shipment the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished.

An account of all provisions of whatsoever character found on each plantation will be taken, and such provisions will be used, so far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the labourers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. The cotton and other articles, when prepared for market, shall be shipped to New York, and so far as practicable by the returning government transport, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the government and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his account in duplicate monthly for settlement. All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commander, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who now maintain, or may within reasonable time resume, the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the resignation of the Hon. B. C. Howard, so long the reporter of that body, and lately the Peace, or Democratic, candidate for Governor of Maryland, was announced.

The work on the new military bridge across the Potomac, at the aqueduct in Georgetown, is progressing very rapidly, and the structure will be in use in an incredibly short time.

A large and brilliant company, including many officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, assembled at St. Aloysius church to witness the marriage of Lieutenant Lobert L. Eastman, United States Army, and Miss Angela Lingan Dorsey, daughter of Lorenzo and Anna H. Dorsey, the Catholic authoress. The groom is the son of Mrs. Mary H. Eastman, also well and favourably known in the world of *belles lettres.*

Acknowledgments.

CAMP WYATT, Dec. 13th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

Gentlemen: Allow me through your valuable paper to return my sincere thanks to Mrs. Catherine Bass and Miss Sallie Bass, of Sampson county, for a donation of 5 pair fine wool socks to my company, Sampson Rangers, Co. A, 30th Regt. N. C. T. J. C. HOLMES, Capt.

MIDDLETON, Hyde Co., N. C., Nov. 24th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

Please allow me through the columns of your Journal to acknowledge the receipt of a box from the Franklin Soldier's Aid Society, containing the following articles for the men in my Company, viz: 9 quilts, 12 pillows, 12 mattress ticks, 35 pair of socks, 12 pair of drawers, 11 woolen shirts, 6 cotton shirts; also, one box from the Buck Swamp Soldier's Aid Society, the following Hospital Stores, viz: 15 old shirts, 15 pr of old drawers, 1 bundle of linen rags, 1 bundle of cotton rags, 1 old table cloth, 13 pillow cases, 14 pillows, 15 new shirts, 27 pr new drawers, 9 bags of sage, 9 bags of pepper, 5 bags and 1 bottle of mustard seed, 4 bottles of wine, 2 bottles of honey, 2 bottles of cordial, 1 bottle of blackberry vinegar, 7 towels, 15 pair of socks, 2 bags dried apples, 2 bags flax seed, 2 cakes mutton suet, 1 bag of hops, 1 bed spread, 1 box and 1 bottle of salve.—Also, from Mrs. W. T. Pollock, 1 comfort; Miss Sarah Loftin, 1 pr socks and 2 towels; Miss Mary O. Loftin, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Joel Loftin, 2 comforts; Miss G. Z. Loftin, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Giles T. Loftin, 1 mattress tick; Miss Lizzie Wilson, 1 pr socks; Mrs. B. K. Outlaw, 4 pr socks; Mrs. Benj. Futil, 4 pr socks; Mrs. Jesse Bizzell and daughters, 8 pr socks and 1 blanket, for which, in behalf of the Company, I return to the kind donors my sincere thanks.

Respectfully,
G. M. ROBERTS.
Capt. Commanding Co. C, 2nd Reg. Inft., N. C. S. T.

Wilmington District.

THE PRESIDING ELDER'S APPOINTMENTS.

December	28, 29,	Topsail	Circuit	Oak Hill.
January	4, 5,	Duplin	"	Charity.
"	7, 8,	Onslow	"	Haw Branch.
"	11, 12,	Magnolia	"	Carlton's.
"	15, 16,	Whiteville	"	Rehoboth.
"	18, 19,	Smithville	"	Zoar.
"	25, 26,	North East	"	Lillington.
February	1, 2,	Wilmington	"	Front Street.
"	8, 9,	Elizabeth	"	Carver's Creek.
"	15, 16,	Sampson	"	Bethel.
"	22, 23,	Bladen	"	Bethlehem.
March	1, 2,	Wilmington	"	Fifth Street.

It is important that all the official members be present at the first Quarterly Conference.

The District Stewards are Rev. R. Culbreth, Dr. M. K. Devane, and Messrs. David S. Saunders, Jesse Janes, Thos. Hall, Samuel J. Beery, Wm. H. Walker, Avon S. Hall, Wm. J. Parker, John B. Brown, Jonathan W. Thompson, and Asa K. Walker. Their *alternates*, in the order of their names, are Messrs. A. Maxwell, Solo. Turner, John Howard, D. D. Campbell, Wm. D. Carr, S. H. Bell, W. J. Potter, Z. H. Greene, Rev. M. P. Owen, Samuel A. King, Abner Erwin, and Wm. Sutton.

These gentlemen will hold their meeting in the office of Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in the basement of the Front st. Church, Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 3d, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHARES F. DEEMS, P. E.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., in Brunswick county, N. C., by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Lieut. THOMAS I. OATES, and Miss MARY JANE, daughter of the late Josiah Smith.

Norfolk Day Book please copy.

By the Rev. Dr. Deems, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., near Whiteville, the Rev. THOMAS J. GATTIS and Miss MARTHA C. SMITH, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Smith, Esq., of Columbus.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday, 12th inst., of erisypelas, Capt. E. M. CERTIN, aged 65 years.

In this County, on the 5th inst., at the residence of her grandmother, MARY ELIZA, daughter of A. M. & Lovedy J. Colvin, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In this county, on Topsail Sound, on the 12th instant, MARY JULIA, infant da

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

The Great Fire.

The Charleston papers of yesterday contain sundry details of the great fire of the 11th and 12th, some of which we copy from the *Mercury*. Both the *Mercury* and *Courier* estimate the loss at from five to seven millions of dollars. The loss must be, at the very lowest calculation, immense. Mr. Russell, in whose Sash and Blind Factory the fire was first discovered, thinks it must have been the work of an incendiary, *or* was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining the establishment, in allowing their camp-fire to get ahead of them. With a number of country negroes with a camp-fire in an old shed adjoining a sash and blind factory, with a fierce wind blowing, we see no necessity for imagining incendiarism, in order to account for the outbreak of a fire.

The slaves worked zealously and faithfully to assist the firemen. The only person known to be hurt is Captain J. E. Bowers, slightly injured by explosion. In addition to the public buildings mentioned yesterday by us we notice three other churches, to wit, Cumberland Street Methodist, St. Peter's Episcopal, and the Friends Meeting House, all neat and convenient, but not costly structures. Also the Savings Bank, the Southern Express Office and the Apprentices' Library. The Savings Bank lost a convenient office, but no other property. The office of the Southern Express was a large and handsome building erected some years since on the corner of Cumberland and Meeting streets by a gentleman named Werner; the loss of the Apprentices' Library is mainly in the Library, we believe.

All the sacred vessels in the Catholic Cathedral were saved. The Bishop's residence, attached to the Cathedral contained a very rare and valuable library, a portion of which was saved.

The *Courier* gives a list of from two to three hundred sufferers by the fire. This includes simply the number of owners of property, and does not indicate either the number of houses burned, or of families left homeless.

On the 12th, the Mayor issued his proclamation announcing the appointment of a Committee to solicit subscriptions and dispense aid, as far as possible to those who misfortunes have deprived them of necessaries. This general committee consists of Judge McGrath, Bishop Lynch and others, with sub-committees to get unoccupied buildings, to get clothing, to receive donations in food, money and otherwise.

Every effort appears to be making to relieve the wants of the sufferers.

We are requested to bring to the attention of the authorities, and all whom it may concern, that Captain Richardson's company of Bladen Artillery, now at or near Confederate Point, have been in service sometime, but have as yet received neither pay, bounty nor clothing. The winter is upon them and they are unprovided to meet its severities. They are without funds to supply themselves, for as we have stated they have not as yet received anything. They have not yet been provided for by the government of the Confederacy or of the State, neither by the authorities of their own county.

For these reasons we invite the attention of all whom it may concern so that some prompt action may be taken.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, since their capture by Capt. Wilkes, have been treated with every courtesy consistent with their position as prisoners, being allowed everything but their liberty. This, we understand, will apply to their treatment by Captain Wilkes, on board the *San Jacinto*, as also to the treatment which they now receive at Fort Warren.

☞The N. C. State Convention adjourned over yesterday, the 13th, to meet again on the 20th January.

No action was taken on the resolution in regard to the election of a Governor for the interval between the election in August and the inauguration of the Governor then chosen by the people as the successor of John W. Ellis. The ordinance reported by Judge Biggs, generally known as the "test oath" ordinance, was indefinitely postponed. There is evidently a large majority against any test oath, and we think, also, that there is a decided majority for some ordinance defining and punishing sedition, whether by language or otherwise.

From the Camp.—Adjutant C. Myers, of the 18th regiment N. C. Troops, (Col. Radcliff's,) now serving in South Carolina, arrived here this morning. Mr. Myers is just from the camp, and he says that the Regiment is in better health than it has ever been before. Every possible attention and kindness is bestowed upon our men now with the 18th Regiment in South Carolina. Adjutant Myers says the regiment never fared better in every way. All quiet.

The Asheville *News* of the 7th instant, says that a fight occurred the week previous at Parrottsville, Cocke county, Tenn., about fifty miles from Asheville, in which Captain Gorman and two privates of the Confederate army were killed. Parrottsville is about fifteen miles from the North Carolina line.

A messenger reached Asheville on the 5th, from the commanding officer at Greeneville, Tenn., requesting that a force be immediately despatched to the adjoining county of Madison, to intercept some two or three hundred Tennessee and North Carolina Tories who had fled before the Southern troops, and taken refuge in the mountains of Madison county. Greeneville is the county seat of Greene county, Tennessee, the county next North of Cocke, and is on the East Tennessee Railroad and about fifteen miles from the North Carolina line, which is here formed by the Smokey Mountain range, being the Westermost chain of the Alleghany system. Madison county, N. C., is North of Buncombe county, N. C., and directly East of Green county, Tenn.

The messenger informed the editor of the *News* that about a thousand tories were at Newport in Cocke county, armed and organized. Col. Vance's regiment has been ordered to disperse them, and probably reached Newport Tuesday of last week.

The *News* learns that not a little old fashioned hanging has been done at Greenville. We think that upon the whole the back of the insurrection in East Tennessee has been broken by breaking the necks of some of the tories.

We rather think that we have later news than our Asheville cotemporary, but we allude to this matter particularly to show how near the tide of battle has rolled to our Western boundary.

Inasmuch as some change is needful in the transactions of life, and as all other change is difficult if not impossible to get hold of, we find ourselves accommodated with any quantity of change in the weather.—Last week it started cold and by the middle was as cold as Greenland. Then it moderated. Then it cooled then it got warm again until yesterday all windows were open and fires were a nuisance. Last evening, however, it clouded up at the North and the winds blew like fury, and it threatened to rain, but didn't, and this morning the air is sharp enough to shave a man without soap or water.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

The Confederate Steamer Nashville having burned the crack New York ship Harvey Birch, over fourteen hundred tons burthen, in the Brithish channel, and she and the Sumter holding themselves ready to burn any Northern vessel they meet with, has put up Marine Insurances five per cent., and scared the whole Board of Underwriters.

The Charleston Calamity.

Our people were startled yesterday by the report of a great fire which broke out in Charleston on the night before last, and which was still raging yesterday morning. The first intimation of the fire was brought by passengers, but without any details or definite confirmation. The telegraph commenced bringing us the details shortly after 1 o'clock and by 2½ P. M. it had all been received here as published in the Charleston Mercury of yesterday morning.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of loss, but it must be immense. The part of the city in which it commenced is not familiar to us, but we know that in its course it must have left hundreds homeless, and, perhaps, destitute. One of the peculiarities of Charleston, distinguishing it from nearly every other city of any size, is that there can hardly be said to be any distinctive fashionable or unfashionable quarters, any particular neighborhoods in which wealthy and needy do not both reside, so that any fire, sweeping off any large number of dwellings in any part of the city will leave homeless about the average proportion of families in the different situations in life. About where the fire commenced, on Hassell street near the East Bay, or Cooper River, the majority, though not the whole of the residences may have been those of families in humble or moderate circumstances. Southwest of Meeting and Queen street's, towards the Ashley River, there was, probably, a majority of the residences of the wealthy. The more business parts of the city on Hayne, Meeting, Broad, King and East Bay streets generally escaped. St. Finbar's Cathedral was the finest ecclesiastical building in the city, barely finished. It, with its school, orphan house, bishop's residence, and so forth, is consumed. It was the Catholic Cathedral of the diocese of Charleston.—The Circular Church on Meeting street belonged, we think, to the Presbyterian denomination. It was a venerable and imposing edifice. The Institute Hall immediately adjoining was one of the finest on the continent. St. Andrew's Hall, belonging to the St. Andrew's Society, was a handsome and convenient building.

The loss of Cameron's "immense foundry" will be severely felt by the Confederate government, as it made and rifled a large number of cannon, and manufactured shot and shell in great quantities.

The supposition of incendiarism is naturally suggested in connection with such a terrible calamity as this, but when we consider the character of the business carried on in the building where the fire originated, together with the great chances for fire, there would appear to be no necessity for resorting to that supposition. The idea is worthy of consideration, as inciting to vigilence, but not of being dwelt upon as the occasion of a panic, for there is really no ground but supposition, founded on such a vague rumor as we believe gains currency in connection with almost every large fire.

The blow is a heavy one. It strips the city of four of its finest buildings: the Cathedral, the Circular Church, the Institute Hall and St. Andrew's Hall. It strips the Catholic denomination of its new and noble cathedral building, which was regarded with pride by all the citizens as an ornament to the city. It strips many, very many families of their homes, yet it by no means equals the former great fire which, somewhat over twenty years since swept away the most important business part of the city.

No doubt there will be those among the more rabid bigots and demagogues at the North who will rejoice over this afflictive dispensation of providence, and even proclaim it as a punishment for the sins of the hated community of Charleston. but if such there be, they will only be proclaiming their own shame and evidencing their own wickedness. In a case like this, the people of the South will show that they are indeed one people, and will come forward nobly to relieve the wants of the suffering families left destitute by this great calamity. We feel assured that, tried as her own resources are, Wilmington will not be wanting to herself, nor unworthy of her well-earned character for kindness and liberality—that she will do as she would be done by, and do it promptly and freely. He gives twice who gives promptly. God loves the cheerful giver.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

Marble Nash Taylor.—A good many biographies of this *distinguished* person are now finding their way into the papers. The person alluded to figured some years ago, as we learn, in the character of a Methodist minister in the county of Brunswick, and has since been stationed at different other places and in other counties. He is a person of hardly common intelligence and evidently devoid of common honesty. Although figuring now as "Provisional Governor of North Carolina," it is as well to state that he is *not* a North Carolinian. He came to this State, as we were informed some time since, from Western Virginia, of which section, near the Pennsylvania and Ohio line, it would seem that he is a native. That section needs not to look to the North to supply it with enemies to the Southern cause. Taylor it will be remembered is the same scoundrel, who, while acting as Chaplain to the Confederate troops at Hatteras did his best to betray them to the enemy. He has been expelled by the North Carolina Conference.

Charles Henry Foster, a native of the State of Maine, came some very few years since to Norfolk with some sort of company of contractors engaged on the excavation of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal. We think he was secretary or something, in which capacity he distinguished himself by a most impudent attempt at fraudulently influencing the Legislature in favor of the work with which he was connected, by means of a *quasi* anonymous circular to the Democratic members, speaking as it were in the name of the party, which circular we instantly denounced as soon as a copy reached us. The fellow had got the job printed at the office of the Raleigh *Standard*, then the recognized central organ of the dominant Democratic party in this State, and no doubt endeavored to insinuate the impression that it had the sanction of the editor of that paper. Mr. Holden, however, very promptly put that to rest.

It would appear that somehow Foster had got hold of an old press and some worn out type upon which he printed a paper at Murfreesboro', in Hertford county. He also, by some means got himself appointed an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention of last year, but did not make his appearance at Charleston, as being only an alternate he had no existence, so to speak, save in the absence of his principal. Mr. Long of Halifax being sick, Foster came to Baltimore, pretended to be a Breckenridge man, left the State during the canvass, however, and in the spring announced himself as an anti-secession candidate for a seat in the Convention of this State. Before the election came on, he bloomed out in all his rascality. He affects deafness, which is only to enable him more easily to eavesdrop private conversations without being suspected.

Ridiculous as the Hatteras affair, convention, proclamation and all certainly are in themselves, we feel confident that the wording—nothing much at that,—is superior to anything that either Taylor or Foster could produce. May they be hanged!

We learn from the Fredericksburg *News* of the 10th, that on the day before a cannonade took place between our Evansport batteries and the enemy's batteries on the Maryland side under Sickles. After one of our shots there was an explosion at the enemy's battery, which then stopped firing. At night a vessel trying to get down past our batteries was fired upon and forced to turn back. The stories of a Federal landing at Mathias Point are without foundation.

N. C. State Convention.

We learn from the Raleigh *Standard* that this body has resolved to take a recess from and after Friday next, (to-morrow,) until the 20th day of January, 1862. This resolution is based upon the assumption that but little business would be transacted during the holidays if the Convention should remain in session. It is understood that no constitutional amendment will be finally acted on until the January session

On Friday we notice that there came up before the Convention certain resolutions offered by Mr. Thomas, of Carteret, "discountenancing party spirit during the war, and declaring the military subordinate to the civil power."

These resolutions have been up several times before and we see no objection to them except the uselessness of occupying the time of the Convention with truisms, from which no practical result can flow, and the only apparent purpose of which must be to offer an opportunity for parties to let off some gas.

Mr. Ferebee of Camden county, was, on Friday appointed Commissioner to Richmond to confer with the Confederate authorities concerning the Confederate tax, and ascertain what kind of payment the Government will take.

A resolution to elect a Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor Ellis, was made the special order for Wednesday (yesterday.) We have not heard what action was taken.

On Saturday Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. The resolution requires the committee on finance to enquire as to the expediency of a transfer of the work to some corporation or incorporate town on guarantee being given for their being completed and kept up. Lies over.

The ordinance known as the "test oath" ordinance was discussed on Saturday.

On Monday, Mr. Thomas' aphorisms were laid on the table. The provisions of the Danville connection were read. Mr. Badger's ordinance to restrain undue speculation, was taken up and an amendment offered to it, making it an indictable offence to buy any grain for the purpose of making whiskey.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The Federal commanders in and about Paducah, Kentucky, are squabbling among themselves, and the Federal forces there are, in consequence, said to be demoralized. It would seem that a man residing in Paducah, named Woolfolk, entertained secession feelings, and even hung out a secession flag. General Smith, the senior officer in command refused to interfere, whereupon General Wallace took the matter in hand, took down Woolfolk's flag and hoisted a federal flag. Smith sent to Wallace to have the flag taken down. Wallace said it should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. General Paine sent Wallace assurance of his co-operation. So Gen. Smith, nominally commanding officer, was set at defiance by his two juniors. Upon the whole, things at Paducah are at sixs and sevens, and the Federal force there resembles a mass meeting more than it does an army.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 6th instant, mentions a rumour to the effect that Col. Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens, had died of a wound received in the late fight below Pensacola. Passengers from Pensacola that morning (6th.) say the report is firmly believed, but not positively known to be true. Doubtful, we think.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday says that continuous firing was heard in the direction of Newsport's News again on Monday last. The firing began about 10 o'clock A. M., and was continued for several hours. Military men who heard the firing, are confident that it was not a *sham* battle, but a *real* one which gave occasion to it. At night the steamers were flying to and fro, and evidently engaged in some exciting work.

The insurrection in East Tennessee is about quelled. A very little amount of seasonable severity, in the way of hanging bridge-burners and other felons, has done a great deal of good, and may prove to have been the means of preventing much bloodshed in the future.—Men like Brownlow and others, who incited to insurrection and arson, as well as their weak tools who did the actual deeds, gained audacity from indulgence, and strength from impugnity.

General Scott and Bishop Hughes are said to be on board the Arago, bound to Southampton and Havre.—The Confederate steamer Nashville is in her track, not far from Southampton. We do not know whether the Nashville has got her full armament, nor are we certain as to the nationality of the Arago. If the former vessel is armed, and the latter is a Yankee ship, a capture is quite possible, and even probable. Otherwise, of course, the thing will be different.

Rosencranz has moved the head quarters of his army of Western Virginia to Wheeling. The campaign in that section is pretty much over for this season and cannot re-open with any vigor before the beginning of May.

Jeff. Thompson has captured the Federal steamer *Empress* on her way from St. Louis to Cairo, getting four hundred cavalry horses and other valuables and taking the crew prisoners. He burned the boat. Jeff is all the time at work.—*Daily Journal, 12th.*

The Norfolk *Day Book* has sundry extracts from Northern papers which have probably come through by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe.

From the Missouri news we should judge that the Confederates were in possession of a larger portion of Missouri than had been generally supposed. The Federals had paraded their re-capture of Lexington with a force of a few hundred men. Lexington, and indeed all the river towns and counties west of Jefferson city, are now in possession of the Confederate forces. This is the richest and most populous portion of the State, always excepting the city and county of St. Louis.

The New York *Herald* urges retaliation against Canada by putting an end to the reciprocity treaty with that country, and by other acts of hostile legislation. The Northern presses and people are very bitter against the Canadians for their supposed sympathy with the Southern movement.

A certain Lt. Colonel Reynolds has been appointed Resident Agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the "disloyal States." He has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Reynolds is to be the agent to see that there is a fair division of the property stolen by the free-booters.

Meeting Last Night, etc.

We do trust our citizens will respond as promptly as possible to the call made upon them on behalf of the sufferers by the fire in Charleston. The calamity there has not been exaggerated. Its extent and the intensity of suffering it has occasioned and is likely to occasion, is hardly yet appreciated. It comes in an hour of trial and difficulty when the city is already interrupted in her commerce, and the State suffering from invasion. It is therefore the more deeply felt and the more strongly deserving of sympathy.

The committee appointed last night, or some member of it, will endeavor to afford every person an opportunity to contribute. All not seen by them can send what they wish to give, to this office, where it will be placed on the list and properly attended to.

Timber.—Capt. J. C. Booth, is advertising for a large quantity of Timber for the Arsenal in Fayetteville.—Persons who have the means, and wish to go into the business, would do well to examine the advertisements in this paper.

Headquarters 18th Regiment N. C. T.
Camp Stephens, S. C., Dec. 9th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Permit me through the columns of your Journal to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles to wit: 25 blankets and quilts, 3 pillows and 3 pillow cases, 24 towels, 93 shirts, 83 pr socks, 41 pr drawers, 2 sheets, 4 papers pins, 6 spools thread, 1 card buttons, and 1 bundle pepper, forwarded to me on the 5th ult., at Camp Wyatt, N. C., by the Columbus Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, for the use and benefit of my company, Columbus Guards, No 3, (Co. C, 18th Regt. N. C. T.,) and on behalf of the company to tender to the said Society and those who assisted them, our heartfelt thanks and gratitude. And we the more highly appreciate this manifestation of their kindness and patriotism because it is the *only donation* the company has received from *any source* except from some of the company officers, while all the other companies from the county have received special *donations* and *favors* from *individuals* of the county. We hope to prove ourselves recipients worthy of this *favor*, by showing our willingness and readiness to defend our *beloved South* wherever ordered or wherever she may most need our services. Whatever may be our sufferings and privations on the tented field, we will ever cherish a grateful remembrance of these ladies, and may God bless them with many, many long years of prosperity and happiness, and ere long a *free* and *independent Southern Confederacy to live in*.

F. George, Capt.
Co. C, 18th Regt. N. C. T.

From the Potomac—Heavy Cannonading—An Explosion—Vessels Driven Back.

From the Fredericksburg *Herald*, of the 10th inst., we extract the following with regard to affairs on the Potomac:

There was heavy cannonading at Evansport yesterday afternoon, and again about 5 o'clock last night.

We are informed that a brisk and heavy cannonade, lasting for an hour or more, first took place between the batteries of Sickles's Brigade on the Maryland side and the Confederate batteries at Evansport. Directly after a shot had been fired from our side, an explosion took place in Sickles's Brigade, the thunder of which was so heavy that those who witnessed it were impressed with the belief that one of their powder magazines had blown up. There was no firing afterwards, and the cessation must have been the result of some disaster.—We have no report direct from Evansport since the affair, it being witnessed by our troops from the hills adjacent to Acquia creek.

About 9 o'clock last night our batteries at Evansport are reported to have fired on one or more war vessels that attempted to pass down. The firing was heard with great distinctness in King George county, (a distrace of sixty miles,) and jarred the doors of the dwelling of our informant of this fact. It is believed at Acquia Creek that the vessel was driven back, as she had not passed down the river.

The Texas boys with their long range guns—Enfield rifles probably—drove several crews from small sail vessels that attempted to pass in the vicinity of Evansport; but the vessels were afterwards recovered by the enemy. All was quiet off Acquia Creek as late as noon to-day, the hour of our latest advices from that quarter.

There were rumors afloat yesterday that the enemy was landing at Matthias's Point, but the report was incorrect, being predicated no doubt on the movement of Colonel Stokes' N. C. regiment from their old camp to another point.

The rumor about a landing at Tappahannock, and the citizens packing up and leaving, was equally unfounded.

The Fredericksburg *Recorder*, of the 10th instant, says:

The mail rider between this place and Hampstead, who came up yesterday evening, reports having met a returning courier who had carried information to Gen. Holmes of the landing of the enemy in large force in the county of Northumberland. Whether this is a mere raid, or preparatory to its occupation, we are not advised.

On Sunday evening we were at the Creek, and matters seemed to be unusually quiet, only some few sail vessels were in sight. For our part, we are very incredulous about a "great battle on the Potomac." It may occur, and it may not—our belief is that the backbone of the war is broken, and that Spring will find us in not blessed with peace, at least in a fair way for securing it speedily.

From the Charleston Mercury, 13th inst.

The Sweep of the Conflagration.

The following is the course of the fire from Cameron's Foundry:

On East Bay the fire extended, on the east side from the residence of Mr. J. S. Bird to the corner of Market street, burning out Mr. Henry Smyzer, Mr. C. M. Heisenbuttel, Dr. Pritchard, Mr. Jacobson and sundry others. On the west side from Mr. George Kinloch's to the southwest corner of Market street, inclusive, was destroyed.

On Pritchard street the property of Mr. John Torrent, Mr. Tavel, Mr. Artope, Mr. Cordray and others were consumed.

On Market street, from East Bay to Church street, south side, was destroyed.

On Anson-street, east and west side, from Claussen's Mills south, sundry buildings were destroyed, to Market-street. Claussen's fine Flour Mills were most fortunately preserved.

On State-street, on either side, the flames spread destruction from Market to Cumberland. Cumberland-street to Meeting, including its elongation, Horlbeck's Alley, to King-street, is in ruins. Church-street, from the corner of Market to Cumberland-street, is also burned. Linguard-street, with its sundry little tenements and many occupants, was completely destroyed.

Meeting-street, on the east side, from the Ice House near Market-street, to Mr. Kennedy's tailoring establishment, opposite the Mills House, and from the Theatre on the west side to the Mills House, is in ashes. This range included the Circular Church, Institute Hall, Theatre, Apprentices' Library, Palmetto Savings' Institution, Art Association, Charleston Savings Institution, and the fine residences of Dr. Rodrigues, Dr. DeSaussure, and Dr. North. The Mills House most fortunately escaped with little damage.

Queen-st. was laid in ashes from Dighen's Stables, north side, east of Meeting-st., to the school of the Sisters of Mercy near Mazyck-st., and on the south side from Meitzler's Globe Hotel, to Mr. Jabez Norton's residence, midway between Mazyck and Franklin.

The fine buildings owned by the Sisters of Mercy were most fortunately preserved by the most strenuous efforts of the firemen, who blew up several buildings for this purpose.

Archdale street, from the Unitarian Church, on the east side, and from Mr. Thos. Ryan's, on the west side, to Queen, was destroyed.

King street, from Horlbeck's alley, on either side southward, save the buildings on each corner, were destroyed—on the east side to the Quaker Meeting House, on the west side to Mr. Melcher's bakery, near Broad street.

Broad-street was destroyed—commencing with St. Andrew's Hall on the north side, to the residence of Dr. Wragg, inclusive, corner of Franklin-street. In this range are included the fine residences of Bishop Lynch, Geo. M. Coffin, Mr. J. B. Heyward, Postmaster Huger, Miss Bowman, John Laurens, Dr. Mazick, Captain Rutledge and John Bonnell. On the south side the fire raged from Mr. C. F. Levy's, opposite the Cathedral, to Mr. Seabrook's extensive west end, destroying all, save the house standing on the corner of New-street, and Mr. Huguenin's brick residence below Savage.

Mazyck street, from Queen to Broad, east and west, is laid low.

Short street, running from Mazyck street to Franklin, was laid in ashes, including the handsome residences of Mr. Middleton, Mr. McKay, Mr. Graveley, and Mr. Williams.

Logan street was entirely destroyed, except one dwelling on the east side, near Tradd.

New street and Savage street are left without a landmark, save the brick chimneys of the handsome dwellings which recently adorned that section.

The residences on Tradd street, from Logan to Savage, on either side, with Greenhill, Limehouse and Council streets, are, with one of two exceptions, all in ruins.

A New Gun.—Our fellow townsmen, Dr. J. W. Howlett, by a slight tax of his inventive genius, has succeeded in bringing to perfection the most beautiful specimen of workmanship, in the shape of breach loading rifle, which we have ever seen. The gun is well designed for cavalry use, being about twenty inches in length of barrel, having a very simple lock, which by means of a spring operates so as to easily introduce the cartridge, of which several kinds are made, some being loaded in cylinders, and others of a water proof nature. We have seen this piece tested. It will throw a conical ball two hundred yards with the utmost precision. And the ease with which it can be loaded—say twenty or thirty times in a minute—must recommend it to all, who desire an efficient gun.

Much credit is due to the inventor of this gun, as well as the mechanists engaged in its construction—*loyal* Marylanders, who we are happy to welcome amongst us as gentlemen, and workmen of the best ability.

Greensboro Patriot.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 11th, 1861

The act referred to in the Examiner of this morning, granting a bounty of fifty dollars to soldiers, was approved by the President to-day. It also includes musicians and all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for twelve months or more in the service of any State, and who may hereafter volunteer in the service of the Confederate States.

Rumors are rife to-day of an expected engagement on the Peninsula. Gen. Magruder evidently expects to be attacked.

At Norfolk all is quiet, but they are awake and anxious to entertain the Lincolnites

All the points are apparently quiet, but the storm of war may burst at any moment.

There is an intense pressure on Gen. McClellan to advance by Congressmen. He evidently dreads an issue, but may be forced to yield to a fight even if he be defeated.

Richmond, Va., 13th, 1861.

The New York papers of the 10th, and Baltimore of the 11th inst, have been received at Centreville.

The news of the Mason and Slidell affair had not reached England at the last dates. The Steamer Nashville was still at Southampton, creating discussion. The London Times says that the Nashville must be treated as a ship of war, on the same footing with those of the United States.

The abolition tendency is increasing at the North.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

There is considerable rivalry in the Virginia Legislature for Confederate Senators, between Messrs. Hunter and Barbour. The friends of both appear to be confident of success. Wm. Ballard Preston seems to be the favorite candidate on the Whig side. The time for the election has not been determined on

CONGRESS.

The President to-day sent the following Message

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The calamity which has laid in ashes a large portion of the city of Charleston calls for our sympathy, and seems to justify the offer of aid in a manner to be hereafter suggested. The State of South Carolina will no doubt desire to assist the people of Charleston in their hour of need, but as her resources are now taxed to the very utmost in resisting an invasion of her soil the prompt intervention of this government may not be deemed unsuitable to the occasion.—The state of South Carolina in common with other States, has made liberal advances on account of the war, and this government is unquestionably her debtor. With the existing pressure upon her resources, it is probable her desire to aid the suffering city of Charleston may be restrained by other demands upon her available means. Under such circumstances, ought we not exhibit our sympathy with her people by an offer to place at the control of the Legislature of the State, now in session, a portion of the sum we owe her? The magnitude of the calamity affords reason for making an exception in her favor; and promptness in action will manifest in the most appropriate manner and sincerity, our regard for the people of that gallant State, and our entire sympathy in all that concerns them. I recommend, therefore, that Congress make an appropriation of such amount as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose proposed, to be placed at the control of the authorities of the State of South Carolina

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Mr. Kenner of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to make an advance to the State of South Carolina on account of her claims against the Confederate States.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated as an advance on account of any claims of the State of South Carolina upon the Confederate States and that the same be paid to such person as may be authorized by the Legislature of South Carolina to receive the same."

Confirmation by Congress.—*Commissioners under the Sequestration Act.*—Geo. P. Scarborough, of Virginia; Thos. C. Reynolds, of Missouri; Walker Brooke, of Mississippi.

Confederate District Attorneys.—John C. Nicholl, for Georgia; W. M. Randolph, for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

There is nothing interesting from the camps at 6 o'clock this evening.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 12, 1861.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, says that a number of the citizens of Georgetown and Alexandria are openly in favor of the Confederates.

A resolution favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was brought up before the City Council of Washington on the 10th, and no doubt Congress would move in this matter at an early day.

It is believed that the Confederate force in front of the Federal lines in Virginia, number at least seventy to one hundred thousand

A correspondent of the New York *Post*, under date of 9th inst., says that Thaddeus Stevens stated, in the Republican caucus, that after Cameron's report had been accepted by Lincoln, Gen. McClellan went to the President and said he would resign if that portion of Cameron's report was sent to Congress, respecting the emancipation and enrolling of the slaves of rebels. This unmodified statement created a commotion among the radical Republicans, who think that McClellan interfered where he has no business. Affairs in the metropolis are evidently getting tangled.

The *Post* says that McClellan should be arrested

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a statement, which estimates the number of sick and wounded Federals at from forty to fifty thousand

The New York correspondent of the *Inquirer*, says that Minister Faulkner has been liberated, and that he will soon be en route for the South.

Wall street is afflicted with the blues, in consequence of the large estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York *Herald*, of the 10th inst., says that Gen. Price, of Missouri, is about played out, and that a young Virginian has been appointed over him.

Gen. Banks has gone into winter quarters at Frederick.

Gen. Scott and family have arrived in England.

Sherman, of Ohio, in the Senate, advocating an inquiry into the Bull Run and Ball's Bluff affairs, thought that the cause of the whole conduct of the war ought to be investigated.

Messrs Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, have published in the New York Herald a protest against their seizure.

New York, Dec. 10.—A large number of the Hatteras prisoners, including eleven officers, will be released in a few days from Fort Warren.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 10.—Garret Davis has been elected United States Senator from Kentucky in place of Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10.—Gen. Zollicoffer has not advanced North of the Cumberland river.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11th, 1861.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—The latest dispatch from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister to England, is dated Nov. 11th. The following extract shows that the diplomatic relations between England and the United States at that time in the case with regard to the pirates engaged by the insurgents in this country practically stands thus:

"Every moral power, every commercial power except one, practically excluded them from their ports except when distressed, or from any visit of any kind longer than 24 hours, or from obtaining coals for more than 24 hours consumption. But Great Britain, as we are given to understand from the answer of Earl Russell, allows those pirates to visit her ports, and stay at their own pleasure, receiving supplies without restriction. We find it difficult to believe that the Government of Great Britain will constitute an exception, after full deliberation.

I intimated in my preceding despatch the hope that the subject might be reconsidered before deeming it necessary for the United States to consider what remedies she should adopt to protect herself and prevent the evils which must result to our commerce from the policy thus indicated by Great Britain. I have consulted on the subject with Lord Lyons and he will, perhaps, communicate with his government. The undersigned, in the meantime, is directed by the President to instruct you to recall the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the question, under the influence of a spirit of peace and friendship, and with a desire to preserve what remains of it commerce mutually important to both countries."

A rather sharp correspondence has taken place between U. S. Minister Pike and the Government at the Hague, touching the reception of the Sumter at Curracoa, which resulted in an order forbidding either Confederate or Federal vessels from staying more than twenty-four hours in Dutch ports. To this the Federal Government has expressed its qualified gratification as being the best arrangement practicable.

At one point of the discussion, before the Dutch Government arrived at this conclusion, Seward wrote to Pike that unless the conduct of the Governor-General of Curracoa was placed in a better light, it would become necessary to know what means the Federal Government would take to protect her national rights in the ports of the Netherlands, which cannot be surrendered or compromised.

Com. Poor, of the Brooklyn, who was tried by Court-martial for allowing the Sumter to escape from New Orleans, has been acquitted. The finding of the Court has been approved.

Gen. Patterson has made an official application for a Court of Inquiry into that portion of the Spring campaign with which he was connected.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of agreeing on a line of policy to be adopted with reference to the slavery question.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The expulsion of John C. Breckenridge from the U. S. Senate gives great satisfaction. Many aspire to succeed him, among whom are James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, George Robinson, Nathaniel Wolfe and Garret Davis. Dr. Breckenridge is also mentioned.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1861.

One of Lincoln's gun-boats is aground below St. Louis.

Ice is running in the Mississippi.

Gen. Halleck issued a savage proclamation on the 6th, in which he says that he will shoot all rebels captured as spies.

Many Unionists from Southwest Missouri are at St. Louis, in a deplorable condition, which they say was caused by Gen Price's army. The Democrat recommends that they be quartered in the rebels' families at St. Louis.

There is nothing new from Columbus. On Monday, 12 miles from Paducah, the Confederates captured 340 hogs and 75 cattle from the Federal army.

Nashville, Tenn, Dec. 12th, 1861.

A special dispatch to the Union and American, dated Bowling Green the 11 inst., says that a small body of Federals crossed Green River, at Woodsonville, this morning.—Capt. Terry's Texas Rangers drove them back, killing one. Four thousand Lincolnites are at Munfordville preparing to cross. A fight or foot race is imminent.

A special dispatch to the New York Post, dated Washington the 6th inst., says that the President avows his purpose to adhere to a cautious and prudent policy in relation to foreign affairs. There need be no apprehensions of an occurrence of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain. Unless the British Government seeks a pretext for war, there is no ground for serious difficulty. The United States Government feels no anxiety on this subject, believing that a temperate policy will allay excited feeling and tend to cement the friendly relations between the two countries.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1861.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 6.—Latest advices from the South state that Gen. Price has removed a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters.

Gen. Rain's command remained at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Price's army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four recruiting officers in Lexington, enlisting recruits for Price's army.

Judge Birch, who has been a prisoner in Gen. Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, having been released on parole.

Boston, Dec. 6 h.—The steamer Baltic sailed for Fort Pickens this afternoon, having on board the New York 75th regiment.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13th, 1861.

At Columbus there was great commotion on yesterday.—More troops were sent to Gen. Bevan at Feliciana, (Graves county, Ky.) and also a regiment to Union City, Ky.

The Federals at Cairo have changed their policy. None are now allowed to leave there, and all communication has ceased. The government transports are idle in the day time, but busy at night.

It is supposed in high official quarters that the Federals are moving an immense force to the Tennessee river to cut off communication with Bowling Green.

RELIEF FUND.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 13th, 1861.

A meeting of Citizens was held here this morning, when five thousand dollars was subscribed in a short time, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Charleston.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ,) Nov. 2.

The Federal Blockade as Affecting the Trade of Neutrals.

Lord Russell and the Cabinet have now something serious to think about in the matter of American blockade, and each step they take will form a precedent for future jurists. The latest phase which the question has assumed, in the fast and loose policy of the Federal Government, is exceptional and extraordinary. We believe it, in fact, to be unsupported by any precedent, and to be wanting in respect to other Governments.—Taking advantage of the act of 18th February, 1793, which would seem to bear on cases of irregular clearing from one American port to another, and of the act of 3d March, 1797, which would seem to grant the power of remitting fines imposed under the act of 1793, we are led to understand that such American vessels as have from time to time run the blockade have been released, although British ships, for doing the same thing, have been condemned. Further, it appears that American vessels arriving in one American port from another with irregular clearances—in other words, which have run the blockade—are not to be interfered with in future, under instructions from the Federal Treasury while British and other foreign vessels are, we presume, to be still liable to capture, and to subsequent condemnation in the Federal prize courts.

It would be idle for us to see what the Federal Government is now driving at; but the bow may be drawn at a venture. Time will be gained by this new Federal scheme, and in the interval the Federal Government will try its hand at the subjugation of the South from the sea board. If the attempt is attended with success, then the blockade will be raised formally; but if bad luck follows the Federal cause to Savannah and New Orleans, the blockade will not be raised. And in the meantime the privileged American vessels would take ice, lobsters, oysters and other delicacies not contraband, to the occupied cotton ports, and carry back with them all the cotton that could be had. Presuming this to be all the new line which the Federal Government intends to take it may be asked whether Lord Russell and the British Government will lend themselves to its being tried? Will Lord Lyons be instructed to ask an explanation from Mr. Seward, and Mr. Seward be permitted to deliberate and confer, and stir up in the same breath the angry element of which American society is composed?

If so, we do not hesitate to affirm that a more grave responsibility was never assumed by the constitutional advisers of the Crown. It would be the responsibility of determining whether four millions of dependent people are this winter to be employed; whether the greatest branch of our national industry is temporarily to be destroyed; whether our commerce is to be conv